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U.S. Is Said to Have Squadron Of 50 Operational Stealth Jets

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has about 50 radar-eluding "Stealth" jet fighters fully operational under a top secret, multibillion-dollar program, according to sources.

Several combat-ready squadrons of Stealth fighters are reportedly hidden in hangars in the Nevada desert near Tonopah, southeast of Reno, to avoid detection.

The planes, stationed near Nellis Air Force Base, are flown at night under the control of the Air Force's Tactical Air Command, the sources said.

The sources reiterated reports that a plane that crashed in California in July was one of the Stealth fighters on a training mission. Military officials sealed off the ground area and airspace around the site and refused to divulge information.

The Pentagon has never acknowledged the existence of the Stealth fighter planes, which are known as the Covert Survivable In-Weather Reconnaissance Strike aircraft and also as the F-19.

However, the plane's existence has been reported for years in various military publications. The term Stealth refers to technologies used in its construction to hide it from enemy sensors such as radar.

The U.S. Air Force, which originally planned to buy 100 Stealth fighters, now is expected to settle for about half that number because of high costs and other budget demands, according to a source.

The Stealth fighter, according to many reports and sources, has been under development by the Lockheed Corp.'s aircraft development plant in Burbank, California, as a sort of counterpart to the Stealth bomber, which is being developed by the Northrop Corp. The air force acknowledges that it is developing the bomber.

While various sources have discussed the Stealth fighter, it has never been disclosed previously that dozens of them have been organized into combat-ready squadrons.

A Defense Department spokesman, Fred S. Hoffman, said Thursday that the Pentagon would have no comment on this report. An air force spokesman said, "We're wrapped in iron as far as commenting on low observables."

Although the Stealth fighter is nicknamed the F-19, that is not its official designation in the air force. The fighter bears a top secret, two-word code name that replaced "Have Blue," which was an umbrella term for early Stealth prototypes.

Air force officers are enthusiastic about the Stealth fighter's demonstrated ability to elude detection by radar and infrared systems, according to sources.

Many of the breakthroughs are being built into the B-1B bomber, and almost all of them will be included in the air force's Advanced Technology Fighter, which is being developed for the next century, officials said.

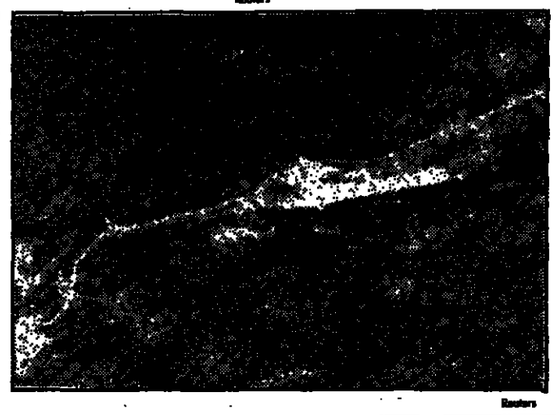
The Stealth fighter has one basic purpose, sources said: to sneak up on a target at relatively slow speed, launch a missile or "smart" bomb, and run home. The Stealth fighter

See STEALTH, Page 2

Reuters

The Associated Press

A new Soviet naval base in the Kola peninsula, with about a dozen jetties protruding toward an island, is shown in the satellite photograph above, released Friday by a Norwegian foreign policy institute. The photo at right shows a new airfield, center-right, designed to handle strategic bombers.



Reuters

Soviet Enlarging Bases in Arctic, Norwegians Say

By Per Egil Hegge
International Herald Tribune

OSLO — The Soviet Union is building an air base in its Arctic Kola peninsula to accommodate its newest strategic nuclear bombers, which will be capable of striking targets in the United States, a Norwegian institute said Friday.

The Norwegian Foreign Policy Research Institute said that the air base, near the Shagui River, was near completion. It also said that the Soviet Union was developing a naval base at Gremikha, east of Murmansk, that appeared to be designed for the new, very large Typhoon class submarine.

In a study based on satellite photographs from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the institute said the air base had a runway of about 2.8 miles (4.6 kilometers) and was thought to be designed for the long-distance, supersonic bomber known to NATO as Blackjack.

The bomber, one of the Tupolev series, is expected to be in production by 1988. Its estimated range will be 4,535 miles and it is to carry cruise missiles, according to Jane's aircraft annual.

Of 24 military air bases in the Kola peninsula, only one, at Olenegorsk, has a runway of the length at the new base.

The peninsula, close to Norway's Arctic border, contains a large concentration of nuclear missiles and the rugged coastline is packed with Soviet naval bases.

The study was compiled by Tomas Ries, a Finnish expert on Soviet military power, and Johnny Skorve, a geoscientist and astronomer who works at Oslo University. The photographs were taken last year.

At a news conference on Friday, Mr. Ries said that the Soviet Union might be trying to strengthen the capabilities of its strategic bombers relative to its ballistic missiles in light of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, a project for a space-based anti-missile system.

However, he said, construction on the Shagui air base, north of Kandalaksha, began before President Ronald Reagan announced plans for the SDI research.

Mr. Ries said that the information gained from scrutinizing the satellite photographs would not be news to military experts with access to classified satellite pictures.

The NASA photographs, made available under the Landsat system, have a resolution of 32 yards (30 meters), meaning that an object of that length can be identified in the picture. The most modern satellite photos are reported to have a resolution of less than 12 inches.

The new submarine base at Gremikha is about 185 miles east of the Murmansk fiord, just west of the line where the Arctic ice makes waters impossible to navigate in the winter. Jetties that jut out from the barren granite cliffs along the coast

See KOLA, Page 2

Soviet Signals Shift On Its Economic Ties

By Carol J. Williams
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Soviet officials confirmed Friday that the Kremlin had made overtures to China, the West and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in an apparent effort to broaden economic ties with the outside world.

Ivan D. Ivanov, the Foreign Ministry official recently named to oversee international economic relations, said at a news conference that the Kremlin had been studying China's economic reforms and looking into possible joint business ventures with Western nations.

He also confirmed that the Soviet Union had asked to participate as an observer in negotiations next month under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

He said the Soviet Union wanted to become a full-fledged member of the Geneva-based organization, which seeks to reduce trade barriers.

The United States, however, has reacted coldly to the Soviet interest in the tariffs and trade organization. A spokesman for the U.S. Trade Representative's office said this week that the Soviet international trading system was "at variance with the principles and practices of GATT."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said at the Kremlin briefing that Moscow had agreed, at Iran's request, to cut oil exports to the West by 100,000 barrels a day for the next two months to help stabilize world oil prices.

Mr. Gerasimov said he did not know what percentage of Soviet oil exports the cutback represented or how it would affect Soviet earnings from oil sales.

The move was intended to support OPEC's attempts to reduce the world oil glut, he said.

Iran, one of the oil cartel's 13 member nations, had been pressing for deep production cuts to push prices up. Iran's petroleum minister, Gholamreza Aqazadeh, visited Moscow this week.

Mr. Ivanov and Mr. Gerasimov released few details of any of the proposed economic moves.

AP

Gennadi I. Gerasimov

Mr. Ivanov said the first deputy prime minister, Nikolai V. Talyzin, who heads the Soviet planning commission Gosplan, would talk with his Chinese counterparts about economic changes under Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader.

He also said there would be an exchange of planning information.

Mr. Ivanov, asked if joint ventures with Western nations were in the offing, replied: "Such possibilities are being discussed in this country."

He said Soviet officials decided in June to set up a special legal commission to analyze possible ventures. He said the decision had been made after a discussion with businessmen from the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

Mr. Ivanov was asked at the news conference whether the Soviet Union was planning to join the International Monetary Fund.

"No contacts between the monetary fund and the Soviet Union are under way at present," he said.

Soviet involvement with the fund is unlikely in part because of the fund's use of U.S. dollars as its currency, he said.

The Soviet domestic economy uses the ruble, which is not convertible.

Soviet Report on Chernobyl Cites Higher Contamination Level

By Stuart Diamond
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Chernobyl disaster produced far more radioactive contamination that covered a much wider area than previously indicated, according to a Soviet report on the accident. It also says residents who were evacuated around the power plant might not be able to return for as long as four years.

The 382-page report, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times, said radiation in some areas remained at higher levels than had been disclosed and might rise as particles drift around.

It said topsoil was being scraped up in parts of the evacuation zone of 1,000 square miles (about 2,500 square kilometers) and was being hauled off for burial as nuclear waste.

It raised the possibility of 6,300 premature deaths in the Soviet Union.

The report, which has been sent to the International Atomic Energy Agency, in Vienna, was summarized Thursday at a news conference in Moscow.

The report, prepared by a governmental inquiry commission, said plant operators had failed to understand that they had gradually forged a path to disaster during a 24-hour test.

The accident on April 26 led to 31 deaths, hundreds of injuries and spread radiation around the world.

"The measures being taken to decontaminate the populated places," the report said, "will generally lead to only temporary improvement of the radiation situation."

Among the document's new details were radiation measurements. It said that radiation levels in Kiev, 70 miles (113 kilometers) from the power plant, were 80 times the normal background levels more than a week after the accident.

The Soviet Union tries to make the Chernobyl nuclear accident serve its foreign policy. Page 2.

The report disclosed that bone marrow transplants had not been effective in the most severe cases of radiation disease because patients had suffered severe damage to other organs and died despite the transplants.

The reactor, known by the Russian initials RBMK, is described as an advanced machine with computerized monitoring and control systems. There are graphs and tables of reactor systems, including materials used in components and maintenance schedules. These provide for regular monitoring of the reactor's 1,661 nuclear-fuel tubes for temperature, pressure, water-flow rate, and other parameters.

There are batteries and diesel generators for back-up power. A large system of light and sound alarms in the control room alerts operators to danger. Plant conditions are automatically printed out.

The report notes that the 1,000-megawatt reactor, which uses water for cooling and graphite to contain the neutrons for a chain reaction, has a tendency to become unstable and that there are a variety of systems, including emergency cooling water, to control such conditions. Many of these protective systems were shut off by operators during the test on April 25-26.

The report makes plain that economics is considered a major factor in reactor operation and that shutdowns are to be minimized.

At the time of the accident, there were 176 operating personnel, 268 construction workers and other workers in the service and repair shops on the site.

The No. 4 reactor was scheduled for a regular maintenance shutdown, but before that, operators decided to do a test on the turbine. The test was to find out how long the turbine could continue to run emergency equipment after it lost its steam flow from the reactor, either from a shutdown or other unforeseen condition. Such tests had been run before at the unit.

The reactor was reduced to 7-percent power, and the report said planning for the test had been poor.

At 7-percent power, the reactor is vulnerable to automatic shutdown, for example, because the power may not be able to overcome the effect of xenon gas, which builds up during operation and absorbs neutrons needed in the chain reaction.

To keep the reactor running, operators shut off the power regulation system, emergency cooling system, and other systems that could shut down the reactor.

To increase the flow of steam to the turbine in preparation for the test, the operators turned on extra

See CHERNOBYL, Page 2

Uprising Suppressed, Pakistan Leaders Say

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — Mass arrests and an extensive army presence throughout southeastern Pakistan appear to have suppressed widespread anti-government unrest and to have thrown the political opposition into some disarray.

Supporters of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq and Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo are speaking with increasing confidence that the drive to overthrow the Pakistan government has been halted, at least temporarily.

Despite the government's optimism, sources in Karachi said two people were killed and four wounded Friday when troops fired on opposition workers trying to block a road in southern Sind province. Opposition sources said three people died and eight were injured in the incident.

The killings, however, appeared to be of a kind that politicians predicted would continue sporadically in the coming weeks and months without necessarily producing a return to large-scale protests.

Mr. Junejo has made no public statements, and General Zia has been out of the country on a pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia. But their associates said Thursday that the opposition alliance known as the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy had failed in its efforts.

[Justice Minister Iqbal Ahmad Khan expressed confidence that "law and order" had been restored in the country. The Associated Press reported from Islamabad, Pakistan: "I don't see any serious threat," he said. A government statement said the security forces were in full control.

[The government announced that Mr. Junejo had postponed a three-day state visit to Kenya scheduled to start Thursday. A statement said the trip had been postponed because of "administrative difficulties," but sources said Mr. Junejo called off the visit so he could continue to supervise handling of the anti-government protests.]

Scattered clashes with the police, bus burnings and attacks on banks or police stations were reported Thursday in different parts of the country. There were also reports of processions and strikes, but the participants numbered in the dozens or hundreds.

They contrasted with the actions of political dissidents earlier in the week attacking and burning dozens of government buildings, tampering with railroad lines and exchanging gunfire with the police in

See PAKISTAN, Page 2

Clifford D. May/The New York Times

Market stalls with abundant fruits and vegetables in Accra, Ghana.

Leftist Ghana Embracing Capitalism

IMF-Imposed Austerity Plan Is Halting Economic Slide

By Scott Kraft
Los Angeles Times Service

ACCRA, Ghana — Dr. Salome Peprah decided to leave Ghana three years ago after having to treat hundreds of malnourished patients at the nation's most advanced hospital without so much as a blood-pressure gauge, a sterilized needle or a bottle of aspirin.

"All you had were your brains and your hands," she said. "I wanted to stay, but I couldn't do much because I didn't have enough to eat myself."

Dr. Peprah and thousands of Ghanaian professionals left at a time when Ghana's acclaimed university had been closed by a military government; inflation was raging at 150 percent; store shelves were bare, even of bread, soap and matches; electric power was out every other day, and cars were junked for lack of spare parts.

But now Dr. Peprah's family and many others who left in the dark days of 1983 are coming back to Ghana, lured by one of the most surprising flip-flops on the continent: The leftist military regime has embraced the economic remedies of Western capitalism.

So far, it seems to be working. Ghana has become the prize student of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, even without giving up its anti-imperialist rhetoric. Cocoa production is up, the markets of Accra are overflowing with everything from luggage to mascara, and the people of Ghana are talking with hope again about the future.

"People have got this revival spirit," said Mark-Anthony Mansour, 30, a Ghanaian businessmen who went to Canada in 1982 and came back this year. "We realize that with a little help from the outside, and a little help from the inside, we will get there."

The change "is so obvious," said Dr. Peprah, 30, adding: "We have things to work with now. And I have hope that within a few years things are going to be very good."

The Japanese are building roads just outside Accra, the Germans are building bridges, Denmark is laying phone cables and Canada is providing forestry equipment. So many countries are trying to spend so much money on so many projects for Ghana that the government has trouble processing the paperwork quickly.

Industrialized nations that pledged to pump $528 million into Ghana this year have increased the figure

See GHANA, Page 2

Gaza Leader Tries a High-Risk Course to Save 'Forgotten' Land

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

GAZA, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — When Rashad Shawa travels out of his native Gaza, he is received by kings, presidents and prime ministers, all of them eager to court his support for their particular vision of how to resolve one of the Middle East's most explosive problems.

But when he returns to his home, his life is threatened and his property attacked by some of the very people he claims to speak for.

Mr. Shawa, scion of one of the last Palestinian aristocracies of the Ottoman Empire and the former mayor of this bleak, overcrowded city, has long walked a thin line between Israel, which has held his land under military occupation for 19 years, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which claims the loyalties of most of its nearly 600,000 inhabitants.

He has been detained by the Israelis, imprisoned by the Egyptians and denounced by the PLO. Because he serves none of these masters, but is willing to speak to and negotiate with all of them, he has acquired the uneasy and, at times, perilous label of "Palestinian moderate."

But lately Mr. Shawa, who is 78, has stepped over an invisible boundary by publicly criticizing the PLO and advocating the union of Gaza and the West Bank with King Hussein's Jordan.

A few weeks ago, he called on the PLO to endorse United Nations Resolution 242, which calls for a return to pre-1967 Israeli borders and acknowledges Israel's right to exist. He also advocates beginning negotiations with Egypt, Jordan and Israel as a way of breaking the long stalemate.

"In the past I have been saying it quietly," he said in an interview, "but this time I spoke out loud. The PLO doesn't appreciate the situation in the occupied territories as it really is. If they did, they would be much more forthcoming. People are afraid to say this out loud, but many people have started whispering it."

For Mr. Shawa, the reaction was swift. While he was in Jordan late last month, someone burned down one of his citrus packing plants and leaflets condemning him as an Israeli agent and traitor to the Palestinian cause were distributed in Gaza.

Last week a bomb was discovered in another one of his buildings and his name is believed to have appeared on a hit list compiled by the Abu Nidal extremist group.

There have been at least two attempts on Mr. Shawa's life and two grenade attacks on his house since 1973, but the latest threat is considered the most serious. Israel has offered him protection, which he declined, but there is a high wall and electronically controlled gate surrounding his house. Two young men guard him at his office.

Samuel Lewis, a former U.S. ambassador to Israel, said: "Shawa is a genuine Palestinian nationalist who has always been quite skillful at staying afloat and keeping his lines open to everyone. But now he seems to have cast his lot with the king.

"It's a very high-risk game he's playing and I suppose he's playing it because he wants to achieve something for Gaza and he sees time is running out."

Day laborers in Gaza toil in the Israeli

See GAZA, Page 2

AP

Roland Rowland of Lonrho is said to have gained control of Eddie Shah's U.K. daily newspaper Today. Page 11.

INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

■ **Drug-abuse levels** in the United States have been cyclical for more than 100 years, a historian said. Page 3.

■ **China confirmed** a troop clash occurred on its Soviet border last month. Page 2.

WEEKEND

■ **Penderecki's** "Die schwartze Maske" is the star at the Salzburg Festival. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ **Argentina's** central bank president, Alfredo Concepción, resigned in a dispute over how to deal with inflation. Page 11.

The Uses of Chernobyl: Soviet Links Disaster To Arms-Control Drive

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In its report on the causes and consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, the Soviet Union has tried to make the disaster serve its foreign policy.

By asserting a connection between the accident and Soviet pledges to work toward the elimi-

NEWS ANALYSIS

nation of nuclear weapons, the report reinforced a link between Chernobyl and arms control that Moscow has been pushing almost from the day the accident happened.

Andronik M. Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, said in Moscow on Thursday that Chernobyl was a reminder of the dangers of nuclear war.

He said that "the explosion of the smallest nuclear warhead would be equal to three Chernobyls."

Mikhail S. Gorbachev made the same point Monday in a speech in which he announced that the Soviet Union was extending its yearlong moratorium on underground nuclear tests until the end of the year.

Moscow, according to Western diplomats, has made the somewhat forced connection because it offers a reprise that accentuates the Kremlin's arms control initiatives and deflects criticism about Chernobyl, casting the April 26 accident as a telling lesson rather than an embarrassing defeat.

The connection, originally made by Mr. Gorbachev on May 14 when he first discussed Chernobyl in a nationally televised speech, also reinforces domestic depictions of the accident as an event that has tested and renewed the courage and spirit of the Soviet people.

In his speech on the moratorium Monday, Mr. Gorbachev cited Chernobyl as a lesson that "the weapons devised by man should never be used and that it is today simply suicidal to build interstate relations on the illusion of attaining superiority in terrible means of destruction."

The Kremlin's use of Chernobyl fits with Mr. Gorbachev's effort to present the Soviet Union as a responsible nuclear power that, unlike the United States, is striving to rid the world of nuclear weapons.

It is an effort that many Western diplomats here think is increasingly paying dividends for the Kremlin by enhancing its international image and putting Washington on the defensive.

They noted, for example, that in the latest exchange of arms-control proposals, for the first time in years, Washington was responding to offers made by Moscow rather than the other way around.

The linkage of Chernobyl and arms control has coincided with a turn by Moscow away from being secretive about the accident.

A detailed report about the causes and consequences of the disaster was turned over to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna last week. The report included a lengthy technical analysis of the events leading up to the accident. It is to be made public Monday.

There appear to be a number of reasons for the openness, including a desire to reverse the barrage of criticism that greeted Moscow's initial silence about the accident. Also there is as a tentative trend under Mr. Gorbachev to make more information available about Soviet domestic developments.

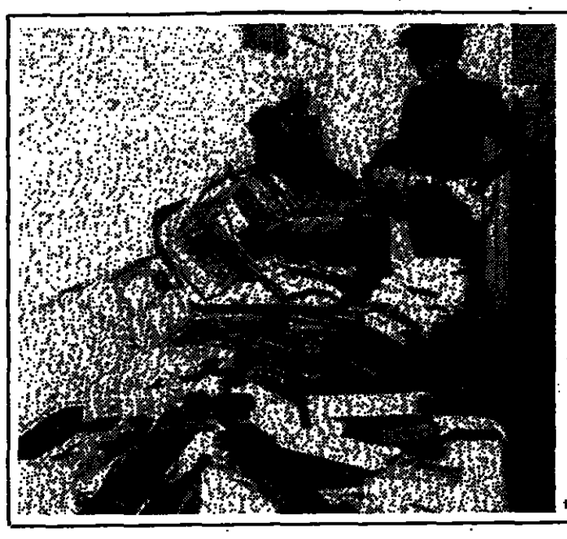
Moscow did not inform the world about the accident until almost three days after an explosion destroyed the No. 4 reactor, sending a cloud of radioactive particles over the eastern portions of the Soviet Union, Poland and Scandinavia.

From the beginning, Moscow's handling of the disaster has tried to divert attention to issues that do not raise questions about the fallibility of the state.

First there was silence, then a concerted effort to blame the West for exaggerating the damage and using it for political purposes.

As that campaign faded, it was replaced by an effort to focus on the heroic deeds of the Russians responding to the disaster and its consequences.

More recently, the party has taken the lead in disciplining officials held responsible for mismanagement of the Chernobyl power plant.



Arms Seized; Ex-Envoy Held

A supply of arms was seized Friday at the Rome villa of Bienvenido Tantoco, the former Philippine ambassador to the Vatican. Mr. Tantoco, an associate of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos, was arrested with five in his household staff and charged with illegal possession of arms. The cache included 12 pistols and two Uzi submachine guns.

Reuters

CHERNOBYL: *New Soviet Report Cites Higher Levels of Contamination*

(Continued from Page 1)

pumps. More steam meant less water and therefore less cooling.

"Personnel blocked emergency protection signals," the report said. As the reactor threatened automatic shutdown, the operators pulled out control rods to keep it going.

By 1 A.M. on April 26, 24 hours after they began the test, "the operators were introducing disturbances practically continuously," the report said.

As the water dissipated, the reactor's power suddenly surged from 7 percent to 50 percent within three seconds. The heat caused the zirconium fuel-rod cladding to react with water, forming explosive hydrogen. There were two explosions, the top of the building blew off, and at least 30 fires started.

"The accident led to partial destruction of the reactor core and complete destruction of its cooling system," the report said. It added that the fuel did not melt. The explosion and fire propelled the radioactive fragments and gases more than 3,600 feet (about 1,100 meters) into the air.

The heat then started a fire in the graphite, the report indicated. From April 27 to May 10, military helicopters dropped 5,000 tons of limestone, sand, clay, lead and boron onto the reactor to try to stop the heat and radiation leak. There was some success, but radiation leaks continued, it said.

The radiation reached potentially lethal levels in the area around the plant. Some people received as much as 400 rem almost immediately after the explosion.

On the day after the accident, six miles from the plant, the levels were 1 rem per hour, 100,000 times the normal background. A rem is a measure of radiation's effect on human beings.

Medical experts say that blood changes begin at a dose of 25 rems, sickness usually starts at 100 rems, severe sickness at 200 rems, with the death of half the population at 400 rems, and the death of nearly everyone at 600 rems within about a week.

Fifteen days after the accident, the report said, the radiation 36 miles from the plant was still 500 times the normal level.

In the area around the plant, there will probably be about 280 excess cancer deaths over the next 70 years, the report said.

Among the Soviet population, 4,750 deaths can be expected from radiation that traveled long distances, it said. And 1,500 other deaths were predicted from thyroid cancer in people consuming contaminated milk and food.

■ Clean-Up Is Shown on TV

Felicity Barringer of The New York Times reported from Moscow:

On Soviet television, the workers in the front lines of the clean-up at the Chernobyl plant all wear white cloth caps, white mouth guards and white uniforms. They look like surgeons operating with bulldozers and precast concrete blocks instead of scalpels and surgical thread.

They are operating on a patient they cannot touch. News reports about the clean-up stress the limited amount of time workers can spend in the contaminated zone — an hour in some cases, minutes in others.

Some of the crane operators setting up concrete walls between the damaged No. 4 reactor and the adjoining No. 3 unit sit in cabs with lead shielding. Other cranes and bulldozers close to the plant are operated by remote control.

Within these constraints, soldiers, scientists and engineers have been working over the last few weeks to carry out the following tasks:

- Protect the Pripyat River and the groundwater in the area against contamination.
- Limit the spread of radioactive dust around the plant, in part by covering the ground with concrete.
- Reduce the spread of contamination through the runoff of rainwater by seeding clouds before they reach the area of the power plant.
- Fight what officials said Thursday were "quite a number" of small fires in and around the reactor building.
- Design and build a concrete containment structure that would permanently encase the No. 4 reactor while ensuring ventilation so residual heat would not build up.

The entombment project is being directed from the former bus station of Chernobyl, an evacuated town 18 miles southeast of the power plant.

A television documentary on the Chernobyl clean-up showed a staging area for workers in an underground bunker on the plant grounds, where engineers pored over blueprints near rows of iron bunk beds.

Three cities, Kiev, Minsk and Gomel, suffered some contamination, officials said at the news conference, but they added that all of them were now safe enough to welcome evacuated children back for the opening of school Sept. 1.

■ Nuclear Protocol Is Signed

The United States and the Soviet Union signed Friday a nuclear safety and research protocol permitting reciprocal on-site inspections of selected atomic research stations and an exchange of nuclear safety experts "in the near future," United Press International reported from Moscow.

The protocol, which allows the inspection in 1987 of two reactors in each country, was signed in Moscow by Alvin W. Trivelpiece, the U.S. Department of Energy's director of energy research, and by Andronik M. Petrosiants, the chairman of the Soviet State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy.

Border Clash With Soviet Is Confirmed By Chinese

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Chinese Embassy in Moscow said Friday that a military incident occurred on the Chinese-Soviet border last month. But the Soviet Union said only that the eastern border was now quiet.

The Chinese spokesman, asked about a Japanese newspaper report that one Chinese soldier was killed and another was injured in a gunfight with Soviet troops on July 12, said "something happened last month."

He added that Moscow and Beijing had exchanged protest notes about the incident but could give no other details.

[An East European source said, "Local authorities investigating this incident came to the conclusion that it was not intentional — it was a mistake," United Press International reported from Beijing.]

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, questioned during a press briefing about the reports, said: "The Soviet-Chinese border is very long, over 4,360 miles, probably the longest border in the world. Everything is quiet on this border."

"When questions arise or incidents happen they are quickly settled," he said.

When pressed to say whether there had been any problems on July 12, he said: "You heard my answer. I have nothing else to add at present."

The disclosure of the incident came as the Soviet Union sought to improve relations with China. Economic ties have been steadily improving, but political relations remain cool in part over Beijing's objections to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, its estimated one million or more troops on the Chinese border and its support for Hanoi's role in Cambodia.

The Beijing correspondent of Yomiuri Shimbun, the Japanese newspaper, quoted an unidentified East European source as saying that extreme tension followed the clash at a point on the border between the Soviet Union and China's far western province of Xinjiang.

Quoting but not naming a Chinese official, the source said that 13 Soviet border guards, who were disguised, had fired on three Chinese border guards and two local residents of the Ili Kazakh district of the province.

The newspaper said that Moscow protested verbally to Beijing on July 14, saying the Chinese patrol had invaded Soviet territory, while the Chinese Foreign Ministry told the Soviet Embassy in Beijing on July 17 that this was a distortion of the facts.

Western diplomats in Moscow said that from the embassy confirmation that an incident had occurred and from Mr. Gerasimov's wording, it was clear some kind of fight had broken out.

WORLD BRIEFS

Report Backs Major Changes at UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — The General Assembly will be asked to consider a sweeping reorganization of the administrative machinery of the United Nations this fall, according to a report made available this week.

The report, compiled by a committee of 18 diplomats, includes a recommendation for staff cuts that could lead to layoffs of as many as 1,700 UN employees. Initial UN estimates say the layoffs would save from $60 million to $70 million yearly, out of an annual budget of $841 million. The report was requested by the assembly last year. The aim was to address the fiscal crisis brought on by the reluctance of some member governments to pay their dues.

The proposed measures include a sharp cut in the number of conferences held under UN auspices, reorganization of the world body into fewer departments, with 25 percent fewer executives, and alteration of the budget process to give member nations greater involvement.

Iran Warns Iraqi Allies of New Attacks

NICOSIA (AP) — President Ali Khamenei of Iran said Friday that Iran would strike the oil industries of Iraq's Arab supporters in the Gulf if they continued aiding Baghdad in the Gulf war, Tehran radio reported.

Mr. Khamenei said that Iran had not used all the means at its disposal to retaliate against Iraq for attacks against Gulf shipping. Excerpts of his speech were broadcast by Tehran radio and monitored in Nicosia.

Meanwhile, Iraqi warplanes raided two Iranian oil fields in Khuzistan province Friday, an Iraqi military spokesman said in a statement to the state-run Iraqi News Agency that was monitored in Manama, Bahrain.

U.S. Acts to Tighten Cuba Trade Ban

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration has taken steps to seal cracks in the 1960 U.S. trade embargo against Cuba and put a stop to its "trafficking in human beings" trying to get out of the country, the State Department announced Friday.

A department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said President Ronald Reagan had signed an order banning trade with Cuban front companies located in Panama and elsewhere that attempt to evade the U.S. trade embargo. U.S. officials said they had identified 118 companies or individuals involved in such activities. Under existing law, trade with Cuba is a criminal offense.

Mr. Reagan also ordered an end to Cuban immigration to the United States from third countries, a practice for which the State Department said Cuba sometimes charges emigrés or their families more than $30,000 apiece.

Kasparov and Karpov Adjourn Game

LONDON (Reuters) — The 10th game in the world championship chess match was adjourned Friday after 43 moves.

The champion, Garri Kasparov, had a bishop to Anatoli Karpov's knight. Each player had five pawns. Play is to resume Saturday, and the next game is scheduled for Monday.

GAME 10
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

White Kasparov	Black Karpov	White Kasparov	Black Karpov	White Kasparov	Black Karpov
1. d4	d5	16. Nxd4	Bxd4	31. Rxe8+	Nxe8
2. c4	c6	17. Qxd4	Nc5	32. Ke4	Ke7
3. Nc3	Be7	18. Bc4	Bb7	33. Bc4	Nc7
4. Nf3	Nf6	19. Rfd1	Rc8	34. Ke5	f6+
5. Bg5	h6	20. Qg4	Bxd5	35. Kf5	Ne8
6. Bxf6	Bxf6	21. Rxd5	Qe7	36. Ke4	Nc7
7. e3	0-0	22. Rfd1	Qe4	37. h4	Kd6
8. Rc1	c6	23. Qxe4	Nxe4	38. Kf5	Ke7
9. Bd3	Nd7	24. Ba6	Nf6	39. Kg6	Kf8
10. 0-0	dc	25. Bxc8	Nxd5	40. Kf5	Ke7
11. Bxc4	c5	26. Ba6	Nf6	41. Ke4	Kd6
12. h3	ad	27. f4	Rc8	42. g4	Ke7
13. ed	c5	28. Kf2	Kf8	43. b4	Kd6
14. Bb3	cd	29. Kf3	Re7	Adjourned	
15. Nd5	b6	30. Rd8+	Ra8		

Pan Am Fined for Safety Violations

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration announced Friday that it has fined Pan American World Airways nearly $2 million for safety violations found during an inspection in the spring.

The agency said that Pan Am, the sixth-largest U.S. airline, had agreed to pay the fine and had reorganized its maintenance operation, including hiring 200 people, to correct the problems.

Officials with the aviation agency said that the inspectors found that Pan Am had operated planes that needed repairs, had installed parts that exceeded their approved service life and had failed to inspect airliners within required time limits. The inspectors also found the airline did not keep adequate maintenance records or an accurate list of people authorized to perform maintenance.

For the Record

Lesotho ordered three North Korean diplomats to leave within three weeks, Radio Lesotho said Friday. The ruling military council asserted Thursday that unspecified foreign diplomats were interfering in internal affairs. The council also placed the former prime minister, Leabua Jonathan, and six supporters under house arrest. *(AP)*

The Israeli High Court of Justice ordered on Friday the closure of a Palestinian daily newspaper, Al Mithaq, and its companion biweekly magazine, Al-Ahd. The court said that the East Jerusalem publications threatened Israeli security, the state radio reported. *(Reuters)*

Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the archbishop of Manila, in his first criticism of the government of President Corazon C. Aquino, said Friday the gains of the revolt that overthrew the Marcos regime were "little by little being lost." He warned against losing "hard-earned freedom." *(UPI)*

Rebels in Sudan claimed Friday they had overrun Kodok, 375 miles (600 kilometers) south of Khartoum, on the White Nile River. *(AP)*

Israel and Cameroon will restore diplomatic relations, broken in 1973, during a visit to Cameroon by Prime Minister Shimon Peres next week, officials in Jerusalem said. *(NYT)*

Evidence Backs Deaver Testimony to House Panel

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of a House subcommittee has disclosed information that supports some testimony given by Michael K. Deaver, the former White House deputy chief of staff whom the panel has accused of testifying falsely about his lobbying for Rockwell International Corp.

Representative John D. Dingell, chairman of the House Energy and Commerce investigations subcommittee, said in a letter to a court-appointed independent counsel that the panel had received a telephone call from Rockwell International correcting information on Mr. Deaver's representation of the company.

A lawyer representing Mr. Deaver said Thursday the information was a "retraction" of a major part of the perjury allegations. A subcommittee aide said it was a "minor clarification" and that Mr. Dingell, a Democrat of Michigan, was not retracting the perjury allegation.

The subcommittee had accused Mr. Deaver of giving false testimony when he said in a closed hearing that he had discussed with Rockwell executives his plan to lobby the budget director, James C. Miller 3d, on the B-1 bomber.

The panel, in its Aug. 7 report, said Mr. Deaver was contradicted by Rockwell executives, who conducted their own "extensive investigation" and found that there were "no discussions" between Mr. Deaver and the executives.

He said the company had informed the subcommittee by telephone that Rockwell's chairman, Robert Anderson, and a senior vice president, Bastian Hello, had an unscheduled meeting with Mr. Deaver at his Georgetown office between August and October 1985.

During the meeting, Mr. Deaver "may have suggested" that "it may be productive" to lobby senators and Mr. Miller.

GAZA: *Leader in Occupied Area Sets High-Risk Course*

(Continued from Page 1)

economy. The raw, emotional politics of the area feeds on the bitterness many Palestinians feel for their conquerors. It is a 140-square-mile (360-square-kilometer) strip of shantytowns and back-alley slums with one of the world's highest population densities and most dubious economic futures.

While statesmen eagerly argue over who should control the relatively fertile and prosperous West Bank, Gaza is generally shunned as the Middle East's booby prize.

"The world has forgotten us," said Mr. Shawa. "People here are angry and frustrated and they are very desperate. Things could easily explode."

There was a time when the Shawas were one of the largest landowning families in British Palestine and Gaza was the center of their domain. Most of the land was lost in 1948 when Israel gained independence and fought off an Arab assault.

Then the once-stable Gazan community was overwhelmed by 160,000 Palestinian refugees confined by the Egyptian authorities, who administered the territory, to "temporary" camps that many still call home 38 years later.

Israel seized the strip during the Six Day War in 1967, but although a thin string of Jewish settlements runs through Gaza, few Israelis appear interested in its fate. Mr. Shawa has long jousted with the Israeli military administration, losing his job as mayor in 1981 for his vocal opposition.

But he retained his traditional role as patron and conduit for millions of dollars that several Arab nations, including Jordan, have invested in Gaza over the years.

To rescue Gaza from its obscurity, Mr. Shawa has undertaken a series of meetings with Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Hussein, all in an effort to get some sort of negotiating process restarted to free Gaza from Israeli control.

Lately Mr. Peres, too, has been searching for a diplomatic breakthrough before he cedes the prime ministership to Yitzhak Shamir, leader of the rival Likud bloc. Mr. Peres has dusted off the "Gaza First" option, under which the strip would gain limited political autonomy as a first step toward an overall political settlement of the West Bank and the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Shawa said he has held four meetings with Mr. Peres over the past three months, all at the prime minister's request, at which Mr. Peres proposed that the Israelis turn over Gaza to its population with two important reservations — that security matters and foreign relations be left in Israeli hands.

It is not difficult to see why Mr. Peres included the conditions, for he and other Israelis fear the strip will return to its pre-1967 role as a launching pad for Palestinian attacks into Israel. And it is not difficult to see why Egypt, Jordan and Gazans find such conditions unacceptable.

"We would live here," Mr. Shawa said, but the Israelis "would still control things." He said he "never really took it seriously."

Rashad Shawa

UPI

Although Mr. Peres's proposals are unacceptable, Mr. Shawa said he expects even less from Mr. Shamir when he becomes prime minister in October. Thus, Gaza's anguish and dilemma is likely to go on, and Mr. Shawa will have risked much for little or nothing.

Still, he speaks the language of optimism, of a "silent majority" in Gaza that agrees with his views and that is pushing the PLO toward a more conciliatory stance toward Israel.

"It is much better for the Israelis to settle things now while the Arabs are weak and are willing to come to an understanding," he said. "If the Arabs ever become strong again they will not allow Israel to remain. That may sound farfetched — it may take 50 years, it may take 100 years — but this is the fact."

PAKISTAN: *Uprising Quelled*

(Continued from Page 1)

unrest that claimed at least 20 lives.

There have been conflicting reports on the number of dead because of unverified claims by both the government and opposition leaders.

The violence and the protests were sparked by Mr. Junejo's ban on rallies planned for Pakistan's independence day Aug. 14 and by the subsequent arrest of hundreds of opposition leaders, including Benazir Bhutto.

Opposition spokesmen say the arrests have numbered in the thousands, and there were reports Thursday that more people were arrested in their homes on charges of fomenting some of the disorders.

The ban on public demonstrations has been lifted in most of Pakistan but remains in effect in Karachi and the rest of Sind province in the southeast. Ghaus Ali Shah, the chief minister of Sind, has said the political dissidents will not be released until order is restored to the streets.

The mass arrests were widely seen as a setback in Pakistan's recent progress toward loosening political constraints after nearly nine years of martial law. Opposition leaders predicted protests by large numbers of people over the government actions.

Miss Bhutto, 33, is the daughter of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was overthrown by General Zia in 1977 and later executed. Miss Bhutto had maintained that her party had organized 150,000 "doves of democracy" ready to take to the streets and paralyze major cities to demand General Zia's overthrow.

She had said also that the "doves" were organized in such a way that they would know how to begin their demonstrations even if all the top officials in her organization, the Pakistan Peoples Party, were arrested. This did not happen.

Officials in Miss Bhutto's organization have said that they felt hampered by the arrests and have found it difficult to organize protests from their places in hiding.

"This whole agitation was premature," said a Karachi politician. "It's obvious Benazir's people were not ready to launch it now, and that the other members" of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy "weren't ready to back their words with action. She should have waited six months or a year."

KOLA: *Soviet Is Reported to Build New Arctic Bases*

(Continued from Page 1)

indicate that facilities have been made in tunnels under the cliffs.

The institute's report said the base included a 2,960-foot dock with seven parallel piers, suitable for the large Typhoon submarine — 656 feet long and weighing 25,000 tons.

The Soviet Union is believed to have four Typhoon-class subs, which U.S. experts believe are capable of firing long-range nuclear missiles from beneath the polar icecap.

Some of the photographs published on Friday show similar jetties at Severomorsk, just north of Murmansk, thought to be the main submarine harbor in the Kola peninsula.

Also, there is a considerable amount of construction activity visible in other naval bases in the area between the Murmansk fiord and the Norwegian-Soviet border.

In Mr. Ries's view, it is difficult to draw any conclusions from these discoveries.

"It would be wrong on our part if we stated that we have suddenly discovered a new, serious threat," he said. "But it would also be wrong to say that this shows that you can just disarm and then everything will be well."

The Norwegian Foreign Policy Research Institute is a government-funded organization whose aim is to carry out independent research and information work.

Soviet military activity in the Kola peninsula area is closely monitored by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, by satellite and by other means.

Because of its proximity to North America — across the North Pole — and to the Atlantic, it is a vital military area for the Soviet Union.

STEALTH: *U.S. Has 50 Fully Operational Fighters*

(Continued from Page 1)

is not as fast or agile as the supersonic F-15 fighter, sources said, and might not be a match in a close-range dogfight with the most sophisticated Soviet fighters.

At night or in cloudy weather, the Stealth fighter has proved to be virtually invisible and is considered the most effective penetrator in the world for special missions, either with conventional or nuclear weapons, sources said.

Modern plastics and new composites made of materials that absorb rather than reflect radar beams have enabled Stealth aircraft designers to bend the airplane into shapes radically different from those achieved with aluminum and titanium.

Rounding surfaces to avoid reflecting radar beams back to an enemy's air defense complex is another part of the plane, as are controlling engine exhaust and heat to foil infrared detection systems.

The Stealth fighter project was reportedly begun under President Jimmy Carter, who approved the new plane in 1977 when he canceled the now-resurrected B-1.

The secrecy over the Stealth program for almost a decade has been punctured several times, mainly because of crashes of Stealth prototypes. This summer, the General Accounting Office revealed, and Lockheed confirmed, that 1,460 secret documents on the Stealth fighter were missing from a Lockheed plant.

The cost of the Stealth fighter program is in dispute. A Pentagon source estimated that it would total $7 billion and that the cost per plane already exceeded $100 million, including development costs.

Other Defense Department officials countered that such an estimate was too high. The most sophisticated U.S. fighter now in public view, the F-15, costs about $40 million each.

GHANA: *Taking Capitalist Cure*

(Continued from Page 1)

to $605 million. Japan promised $51 million in aid this year and is delivering $83 million. Canada's $23 million has swelled to $30 million. France raised its figure from $14 million to $20 million, West Germany from $18 million to $21 million and the Netherlands from $7 million to $16 million.

Only the United States has cut its assistance, from $23 million to $16 million. Ghana's criticism of the United States in the United Nations and elsewhere has increased since the arrest last year of eight persons accused of spying for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The IMF and World Bank, needing a success story in Africa, have turned Ghana into a showcase for their brand of economic recovery through austerity. World Bank officials say they hope Ghana will become a model for other ailing countries, breaking ground as it did 30 years ago when it became the first European colony in black Africa to gain its independence.

"It's exciting to be here now," said the administrator of a Western assistance program. "The Ghanaians are open to solutions and willing to try things."

It was not always so. Soon after independence, in 1957, Ghana began an inglorious downhill slide. Its first president, Kwame Nkrumah, drained the treasury and was overthrown by his own soldiers in 1966. The following years were marked by widespread corruption, four successful coups and a dozen coup attempts.

By 1983, the economy had hit bottom. The national currency was worth a small fraction of its official rate. A severe drought cut food production. Government price controls, enforced by bulldozers that smashed offenders' shops, succeeded only in clearing store shelves.

Finance Minister Kwesi Botchway, who considers himself a Marxist, carried Ghana's case to the IMF and agreed to demands to devalue its currency and cut the government payroll. As he later put it: "A revolution that does not make compromises in the face of objective conditions is a blind revolution."

Flight Lieutenant Jerry J. Rawlings, 39, the head of state, and his Provisional National Defense Council adopted tough, austere policies.

Price controls were removed and the cedi, the national currency, was devalued. Now, after nine devaluations, the exchange rate is 90 cedis to the dollar — in 1983 it was 2.75 to the dollar.

On the surface Ghana remains a sad sight, especially for those who remember it at the time of independence as a land of rich gold and timber reserves and wide beaches, the hope of black Africa.

Accra, the capital, with about a million people, has been ground down by the salt air, the equatorial sun and years of inattention. The skyline is dotted with the girders of tall buildings that have not been completed, reminders of promises not kept. The phones rarely work and the roads are rutted.

For the thousands of Ghanaians who are paid the minimum wage of 90 cedis a day, times are especially difficult. A loaf of bread still costs nearly a day's pay.

Analysts, however, marveled at Ghana's commitment to the recovery program.

"Most other African countries do it half-way," an economic analyst in Ghana said.

"This one was so swift, so draconian," he said, that "a constitutional government could not have done it so swiftly."

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In U.S., Historian Notes Cycles of Drug Abuse Triggering Crackdowns

By Allan Parachini
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — In a cramped office off a catwalk in the research library at the Yale University School of Medicine here, Dr. David Musto spends his time looking for lessons of history in American drug abuse.

He has discovered many, but has found little evidence that anyone else is paying attention to them.

While local, state and national administrations may perceive drug abuse as a horrifying and new development, Dr. Musto sees little but a series of remarkably similar cycles of history.

Since the Civil War ended in 1865, he said, these cycles of history have generally involved the same drugs: opium (and its derivatives, morphine and heroin) and cocaine. And the current campaigns to crack down on drugs fall into historical patterns, he noted.

It is Dr. Musto who more than a decade ago achieved a measure of national fame for dubbing the cyclical experimentation with mind-altering chemicals in the United States the "American Disease." He may be the nation's only historian of drug abuse, having come to the discipline by accident about 20 years ago after training as a psychiatrist.

To make his point that there is little truly new on the drug scene, Dr. Musto noted that in 1897, more than one million pounds (450,000 kilograms) of raw opium were smuggled into the United States.

The drug abuse problem in the United States was so severe in 1910 that a presidential commission was formed to investigate the problem. In 1914 Congress passed the Harrison Narcotic Act, at that time the most sweeping crackdown on drugs ever attempted in the United States.

Dr. Musto also said that the current age is not the first in which prominent celebrities have been involved in and died from drug abuse. An actor, Wallace Reid, died of morphine poisoning in Hollywood in January 1923, and an actress, Olive Thomas, committed suicide in Paris in September 1920, poisoning herself with cocaine and heroin.

"Public memory for a public problem is very important," he said. "When there is no clear-cut solution, you have these ups and downs and swings of the pendulum. Once you reintroduce a substance like cocaine, which causes people to feel happy, or at least not down, it really has an effect.

"It's like reintroducing it to a population which has forgotten. But you do know what they did the last time around. They eventually became very fearful of it. The cycle started with extreme enthusiasm, then uncertainty, then a feeling that this is an extremely dangerous substance. Each of these stages takes a decade or more."

The cycles recur, moreover, because drugs represent both an inevitable lure and a source of fear, observed Dr. Daniel X. Freedman, a University of California, Los Angeles, expert on national drug policy.

"You can get a chemical glimpse of paradise," said Dr. Freedman. But, he said, a drug user discovers "that you can lease it, but you can't seem to gain ownership of it."

In public statements, President Ronald Reagan's wife, Nancy, who has become involved in U.S. anti-drug programs, has suggested the roots of the current drug problem extend no further back than the 1960s. Dr. Musto said that her activities are characteristic of a role eventually taken by prominent figures once a drug abuse cycle has matured.

"What she is doing," Dr. Musto said, "is responding to a shift in attitude toward drugs in the U.S. As long as you have something that upsets many American people, it is by definition a political issue on which you can build a power base."

"The drug issue in America today seems to be becoming" one on which it is hard for a politician to lose, he added.

Dr. Musto said the current U.S. drug problem is strikingly similar to the one that befell the country from 1900 to 1920. It is possible, he noted, that the growing concern over drugs makes it possible that what happened then could recur: Prohibition.

To be sure, the abuse of alcohol is often separated from the abuse of other psychoactive drugs. But Dr. Musto said that it is quite possible that the right mix of revulsion over the toll of alcohol abuse and fear of the growing use of other drugs may combine, driven by a powerful grass-roots constituency, to bring about a reimposition of Prohibition. He noted that, from 1900 to 1915, the use of cocaine surged, playing an indirect role in creating Prohibition fervor.

He stopped far short of predicting that the 1920s will repeat themselves, but he said that a new American temperance movement had already taken root — starting with Mrs. Reagan's campaign to encourage children to "Just say no" to drugs.

"Prohibition represents the sour end, in many ways, of a very positive reform movement," Dr. Musto said. "You discover" that alcohol alone or alcohol and other drugs are "a problem; you publicize it; you pass laws so people become educated about it.

"Then you discover that the problem keeps growing and you regrettably are forced to the conclusion that you will have to take action for the people's own good."

White House Panel Urges Pressure on the States

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A White House panel has proposed that federal funds be withdrawn from states that do not sponsor adequate drug prevention programs, *according to government documents.*

The panel, the Private Sector Task Force, includes representatives from the Justice and Education departments. It also has recommended that money be withdrawn from states that have decriminalized the use of substances banned by federal law.

The recommendation, if carried into law, *could have broad impact. Use and* possession of small amounts of marijuana has been decriminalized in 11 states and a territory.

Officials disclosed earlier that the *Justice Department was considering a* proposal to require narcotics testing for many government employees.

■ New York Crackdown Begins

Teams of police officers, invoking a little-used law, raided on Thursday more than 200 stores in New York City that sell drug paraphernalia, The New York Times reported.

The officers seized more than 39,000 glass pipes that can be used to smoke crack, a potent form of cocaine.

Mayor Edward I. Koch later called on the public to boycott candy stores, newsstands and tobacco shops *that sell drug* paraphernalia.

[The U.S. Coast Guard, in a partial blockade of New York Harbor on Thursday, boarded 15 vessels entering the harbor in a search for illegal drugs, United Press International reported. No seizures were made and there was only one unrelated arrest, city officials said.]

In Latin America, Widening U.S. Role on Drugs Begins to Make Waves

Bolivians Want U.S. Force to Stay

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

LA PAZ — U.S. and Bolivian officials say that a military operation to destroy cocaine laboratories in Bolivia has proved so successful that they want to keep U.S. troops and helicopters beyond the 60 days originally planned.

The six Black Hawk helicopters and the 160 U.S. military personnel who operate and maintain them had been scheduled to leave in mid-September.

But U.S. and Bolivian officials have said in recent interviews that they wanted the American presence to continue until the Bolivian drug force could run its own program of helicopter raids.

The officials asserted that the operations against laboratories in the Beni and Chapare regions had all but halted exports of finished cocaine from Bolivia.

At the same time, they asserted, the raids on the laboratories — conducted by Bolivian troops ferried in by U.S. helicopter crews — had destroyed the market for coca leaf, the raw material of cocaine grown by Bolivian peasants.

But the results will be only temporary, the officials said, unless they can keep up the pressure on the laboratories by continued helicopter surveillance and raids, while also finding attractive crop alternatives for the coca growers.

*Americans working in anti-*drug programs in Bolivia said they did not expect the reported interruption in cocaine exports from Bolivia to have much effect on either price or supply in the United States.

R. Cordero/Reuters

Bolivian soldiers patrolled the streets in La Paz as a two-day general strike began Thursday to protest the use of U.S. troops in operations against cocaine laboratories.

They said that any gap could be taken up easily by cocaine from other major producing countries, such as Peru and Colombia.

Only one arrest was reported in the operation in Beni, but officials said that several dozen people had been arrested over the last month in Chapare.

Although U.S. officials in Bolivia expressed concern that some Bolivian police officials might be involved in protecting drug traffickers, no evidence was available to suggest that the traffickers had been told in advance about specific raids.

Officials acknowledged that any important traffickers could have fled during the 24 hours from the time the C-5 Galaxy transport carrying the six helicopters landed in Santa Cruz to the time the helicopters reached Beni.

The officials say that, at the least, several months have been gained in the fight against cocaine trafficking from Bolivia. For one thing, they said, the coca crop now ripe or ripening probably will be lost for lack of demand by those who operate the paste labs, the first step in cocaine processing.

From late September to early November, wet-season rains flood the airstrips used by traffickers in Beni.

During that time, the officials predict, the growers will begin to suffer economically so much that they will decide it is not feasible to devote their small patches of land to coca shrubs.

"We are certain that, in this moment, cocaine is not being produced in Bolivia," the interior minister, Fernando Barthelemy, said last week.

"Our intelligence tells us that cocaine is not going out through the normal routes," said an official of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. "I believe that 90 percent of it is not going out."

Mexicans Question Presence of Agents

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The uproar over U.S. government assertions that one of its narcotics agents was tortured by Mexican policemen has inspired a fresh wave *of criticism here against* the presence of U.S. agents in Mexico.

On Thursday, there were suggestions that they are unnecessary and may be working illegally.

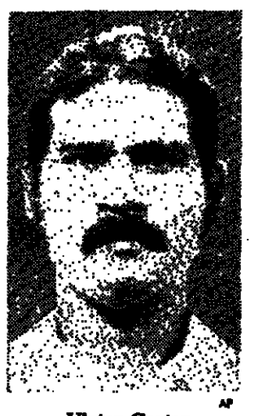
The Foreign Ministry, apparently responding to questions from legislators, announced that after "exhaustive investigations," it had turned up no record of an agreement regulating the work of U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration personnel in Mexico.

The hostile reaction in Mexico has been motivated chiefly by the sensitive issue of Mexican sovereignty. It has distracted attention from the Reagan administration's insistence on punishment of those responsible and from Mexico's investigation of 11 Jalisco state policemen suspected of mistreating the U.S. agent.

The new mood of indignation seemed unlikely to result in an order for the agents' withdrawal because President Miguel de la *Madrid's government has just* agreed to a joint U.S.-Mexican campaign along the border.

However, the reaction reflected an atmosphere in which U.S. *law enforcement agents have* long contended that cooperation with the Mexican authorities is difficult despite the repeated high-level pledges to work together.

Mexican officials have pledged to make public the results of their investigation, but there was no word on when. They have denied U.S. assertions that the police tortured an agent of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Victor Cortez, 34. Mr. Cortez and an informer were arrested Aug. 13 in front of a bowling alley in Guadalajara.



AP

Victor Cortez

One expression of the current mood was an editorial cartoon Wednesday in Mexico City's most influential newspaper, Excélsior. It showed three Mexicans recoiling as a pair of skunks scurried by — one labeled "drug traffickers" and the other labeled "DEA."

Another was a column in El *Universal on Thursday berating* Mr. de la Madrid's government for "complicity" in allowing drug agents to work in Mexico. The writer said their presence had created "a stinking sewer" whose "fetid odors" became noticeable because, he said, Mr. Cortez was carrying a submachine gun.

"Why are the gringos protesting?" asked the columnist Pedro Penaloza. "What they want is immunity and impunity. They want to operate without being bothered. That is why they protest."

Senator Gonzalo Martinez Corbala, head of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Mexico Senate, said after the Foreign Ministry's announcement that his group will investigate the U.S. agents' status when the legislature reconvenes in September.

The U.S. Embassy responded that agents have worked in Mexico for more than 15 years under "a longstanding verbal agreement" and routinely receive diplomatic accreditation from the Foreign Ministry after identifying themselves as DEA personnel.

Mr. Martinez said that, whatever the agents' status, he considers them unnecessary in Mexico's fight against drug trafficking. According to press reports, the same opinion was expressed by the defense minister, General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui, and agents of the Federal Judicial Police involved in drug enforcement.

The drug agents' presence long has been a delicate issue in Mexico, with the government reluctant to speak openly about it. Similar questions about the U.S. agency's work arose last year when another drug agent, Enrique Camarena Salazar, was tortured and murdered after being *kidnapped in Guadalajara.*

U.S. diplomats in Mexico refuse to divulge the number of U.S. drug agents on duty in the country.

Armando Pavon Reyes, the former Federal Judicial Police commander who recently was imprisoned for accepting a narcotics-related bribe, estimated in an interview from his cell that 120 U.S. drug agents work in Mexico, the newspaper Uno Mas Uno reported. Other Mexican estimates, citing police officers, have put the number significantly lower.

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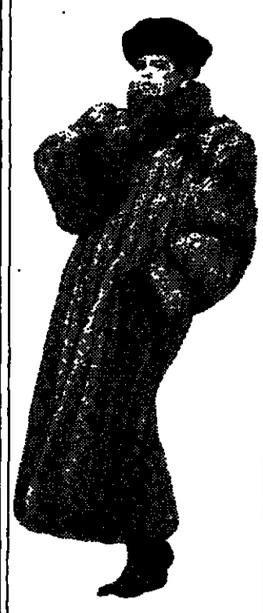

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Near Reagan Ranch, Apartheid Opposed

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors, led by the member who represents the area where President Ronald Reagan has his ranch, voted Monday to transfer its funds from banks that *do business with South Africa.*

The move was led by Bill Wallace, the supervisor who represents the mountainous part of the Southern California county where Mr. Reagan, who opposes divestment, is vacationing.

"The president doesn't play much of a role in this county," Mr. Wallace said after the 4-0 vote, which prohibits the renewal of a $5-million certificate of deposit with Citicorp, a bank holding company doing business in South Africa.

"The action is more symbolic than anything," Mr. Wallace said. "It's becoming a nonpartisan issue."

One supervisor, David Yager, abstained from both votes on the basis that the county had no business considering foreign policy.

Short Takes

Police in Galveston County, Texas, have begun using a device that combines radar and a computerized camera to photograph speeding motorists. The equipment, new to the United States, although already in use in Europe, photographs a car's license plate and driver, and records the speed. Traffic Monitoring Technologies Inc. of Friendswood, Texas, which distributes the device, develops the film and matches license plates with car owners. Then the company sends the information to the police, who summon the driver to court by mail.

Despite the feeling of having gone on to better things, many Irish Americans still look back fondly at the days when they made up a quarter of New York City's population and held sway politically, reports The New York Times. The political leadership of New York was once so staunchly Irish, Catholic and Democratic, folklore has it, that when a Tammany Hall lieutenant told his boss that a politician named O'Brien had turned Republican, the boss snapped: "That's a lie. I saw him at Mass last Sunday."

The development of durable, inflatable rafts has made it possible for just about anybody to experience the thrills of being buffeted down white-water rivers. In Maine alone, 40,000 rafting trips were taken in 1985. But the development of rafts that can deal with the rigors of white water does not mean the sport should be taken lightly. Advice to beginners often includes the injunction: "Don't be a lily dipper," or one whose paddle stroke looks good but has little effort behind it.

The Sierra Club, the San Francisco-based environmental group, has recently issued its own Visa credit card. The club is one of several organizations taking advantage of what has been called "painless giving." Credit card companies arrange to make a donation to the charity or organization sponsoring the card each time it is used.

Residents and horse owners in rural Norco, California, have asked the city council to ban hot-air balloon takeoffs, landings and low flights within city limits. They say that hot-air balloons frighten horses, and interfere with the town's equestrian orientation. To a horse, an approaching balloon looks "like the bogeyman out of the sky has come to get you," said a horse owner, Alan Schuetz.

Tannen Maury/The Associated Press

A HELPING HAND — Freddie Hanberry assuring Terris Reed, 5, a cancer patient in Jackson, Mississippi, that his hair will grow back after chemotherapy. Freddie, 14, also has cancer. He shares his experiences with other children.

Shorter Takes

Fifty-four percent of Americans aged 18 to 24 live with their parents; for those 25 to 34, the figure is 11 percent. ... Although Clint Eastwood is now mayor of Carmel, California, his film image dies hard. Among the wares in a local souvenir shop is a T-shirt with a picture of the new mayor wearing a cowboy hat and sighting down the barrel of a large revolver, and the words, "I said curb that dog!"

— DAVID HOWLEY

Easing Burden on Poor in America Wins Most Support of All in Tax Bill

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The new tax bill is a major *step forward for low-income families, easing a tax bur*den that has grown increasingly heavy on them over the past decade, according to a variety of experts.

While other aspects of the tax revision plan have sparked opposition in the week since the bill's approval by a House-Senate conference committee, both liberal and conservative groups have hailed the bill's treatment of low-income working people.

Under the bill, an estimated six million low-income households would be dropped from the tax rolls entirely.

By 1988, households earning less than $10,000 would see their taxes reduced on average by 65.7 percent, according to the Joint Committee on *Taxation. Taxes would* drop by 22.3 percent among households earning between $10,000 and $20,000 a year.

"It's a very, very important piece of *legislation for low-income work*ing families with children," said Mary Bourdette, director of government affairs for the Children's Defense Fund, an advocacy group.

"In terms of the dollars transferred, there's certainly not been another piece of legislation that would transfer as much money to this group of families in probably a decade."

S. Anna Kondratas, a policy analyst at the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research group, said: "The first law in helping the poor is not hurting them. An adequate tax policy is the first step in welfare policy."

With congressional staff members still estimating the impact of the bill, outside projections indicate that a family of four could earn more than $15,000 in 1988 before having to pay any U.S. tax. Under current law, such a family begins paying taxes between $9,000 and $10,000 of income.

The benefits for low-income families are likely to be a major selling point for the tax bill. But some supporters say they worry that the case for low-income people is being overlooked as spokesmen for higher-income groups and organized causes express dismay over what the bill would take from them.

"You won't see the poor on 'Good Morning, America,' saying, 'Gee, I like this bill,'" said Paul Browne, a spokesman for Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York.

Representative Charles B. Rangel, Democrat of New York, said: "The working poor are so busy working, I don't expect to get a thank-you note." Both Mr. Rangel and Mr. Moynihan were members of the conference committee.

The poverty line for a family of four last year was $10,990. The tax writers achieved a goal long sought by advocates for working people at or near the poverty line by raising the value of three provisions: the standard deduction, the personal exemption, and the earned-income tax credit, a special break for low-income families.

These provisions had been eroded by a decade of inflation, analysts said, and the new tax bill corrects that to a significant extent.

By 1989, the personal exemption would rise from $1,080 to $2,000, and it would be adjusted for inflation thereafter. The standard deduction for joint filers would rise *from $3,670 to $5,000 in 1988 and* also would be adjusted thereafter for inflation.

The earned-income tax credit, intended to ease the burden of income and payroll *taxes on the low*est-income families, would rise from a maximum of $550 this year to $800 in 1988 and would be adjusted for inflation. The new bill would also nearly double the number of families eligible for the credit, according to the Children's Defense Fund.

Based on initial estimates, the Children's Defense Fund offered an example of the bill's considerable effect on these families.

Under current law, a two-parent family of four with income at the poverty line in 1988, projected at $12,351, would pay $413.71 in U.S. income taxes and $927.56 in Social Security taxes. Their complete U.S. tax burden would thus be $1,341.27.

Under the new bill, that same family would get an income tax rebate that would partly offset the family's Social Security tax payment, producing a tax burden of $309.56.

Kerr-McGee Agrees to Pay Silkwood Heirs

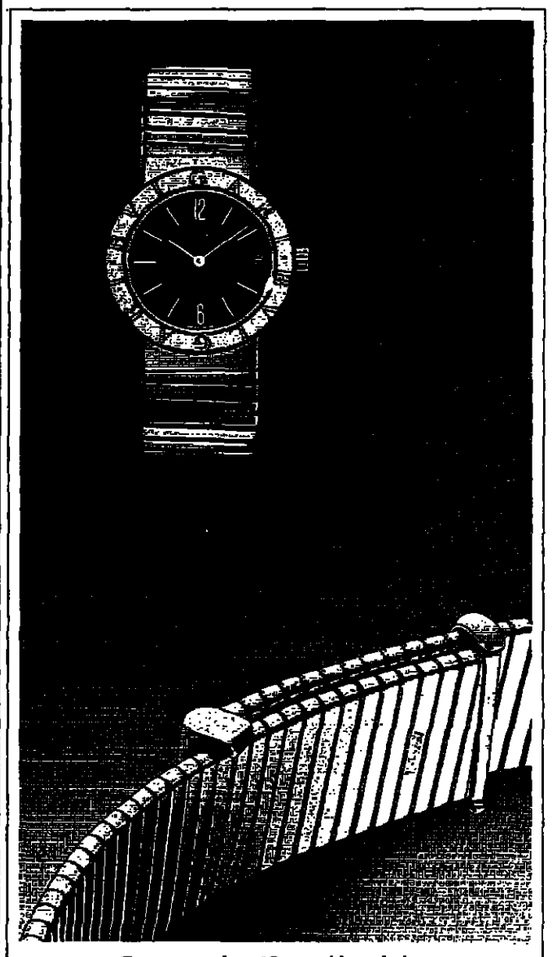
The Associated Press

OKLAHOMA CITY — Kerr-McGee Corp. agreed Friday to give the estate of Karen Silkwood $1.38 million to settle a contamination lawsuit her heirs filed 10 years ago.

Ms. Silkwood, 28, a laboratory analyst at Kerr-McGee's Cimarron Plutonium Plant near Crescent, Oklahoma, was killed in an auto accident on Nov. 13, 1974. The accident occurred as she was driving to meet a journalist to discuss alleged safety problems at the plant.

A federal court jury in 1979 awarded her family $10.5 million in punitive and compensatory damages, but the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver twice reversed the $10 million in punitive damages and ordered a new trial last year.

That trial was to be limited to conduct by Kerr-McGee that might have allowed plutonium to escape and punitive damages that might have resulted.



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Austerity for Australia

Australia has hit the news because of economic misfortunes — a rare experience for a country with a living standard halfway between Canada's and West Germany's and half as high again as Britain's. Its problems are both externally imposed and self-inflicted. It deserves encouragement more than sympathy.

By dumping grain in Russia and China, the United States will be undercutting unsubsidized Australian sales. There is no excuse for this, and Australia is right to protest. But, as Hamlet said of his mother, the lady may protest too much. Australia's trade policy is far from pure. For decades its manufacturers have been heavily protected by barriers which are only slowly being reduced. Its pleas for freer trade recall Saint Augustin: Lord, make me chaste, but not quite yet.

But there is action in Canberra that the world can only applaud. The country rode for years on a boom in basic commodities which has now failed. When the terms of trade turn against you because the prices of your staple exports shrink, there is little to do but pull in your horns — the worst challenge to an easygoing democracy. Prime Minister Bob Hawke seeks to do this by a strategy that is eminently courageous, comparing well with the stabilization policies that socialist governments in Britain, France and New Zealand have had to adopt when inflation and foreign deficits mounted.

Australia's policy is three-pronged. First, steps are being taken to reduce economic rigidity, particularly by opening industry and banking to foreign participation. Second, budget policy combines tax reform with measures to shrink the deficit sharply. The reform, with a phased reduction of high personal tax rates, the introduction of a capital gains tax and a heavier corporate burden, bears some resemblance to last week's achievement in Washington. The budget stringency, with higher indirect taxes and fierce cuts in politically sensitive spending programs, is a model that the United States could well study. Deflationary in its initial impact, it could set the scene for solid recovery later.

How long austerity has to last may depend on Mr. Hawke's third prong — his battle against the wage inflation that the unions have cultivated for so long. Rising unemployment may be essential to this end. It depends on whether the government can convince the unions of the need to accept pay increases below the going inflation rate. One way or the other, the country has to end the spiral of excessive wage settlements, rising foreign debt and a falling exchange rate.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Short and Sour Talks

The meeting of Soviet and Israeli diplomats in Helsinki, notable as the first official contact between the two countries since Moscow broke off relations after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, turned out to be short and sour. The Soviets, evidently wary of alarming Arab friends, made out that they sought only to establish consular ties. The Israelis, centering their submission on the one thing, now closely identified with Anatoli Shcharansky, that their divided government could agree on, demanded that Moscow allow mass Jewish emigration. There seems to have been no meeting of minds. The talks, penciled in for two days, broke off after 90 minutes. That may be it for now.

At least two aspects of the Moscow-Jerusalem connection are important to the United States. The 1967 Middle East war deeply stirred the ethnic pride of Soviet Jews and created among them a demand to stand up as Jews within the Soviet Union and to exercise every Soviet citizen's formal right to emigrate. American and especially Jewish American sympathy for them grew and took on a political shape in the 1974 Jackson amendment's explicit linkage of Jewish emigration to Soviet-U.S. trade. The amendment contributed greatly to throttling emigration, thwarting trade and weakening Soviet-U.S. ties overall. It was, in brief, an immense mistake, although it remains enshrined in the law and in conservative mythology. In any event, anything like the Soviet-Israeli meeting that even hints at a possible resumption of emigration is bound to pique American interest.

The notion that Moscow should deliver on Jewish emigration to Israel in order to receive the benefits of American trade is just one version of emigration linkage put forth in Israel and the United States over the years. In another version, emigration is put forth as the trade-off for Israeli-American approval of Soviet participation in formal international diplomacy in the Middle East. The more sensible Israelis believe that a simple resumption of diplomatic relations by Moscow would have its own modest value for Jerusalem, but a more hard-line view holds sway in Jerusalem. The Reagan administration has its own objections to a larger Soviet Middle East diplomatic role.

But all this is talk. It is interesting to speculate on the possibilities of breaking this 19-year impasse, but it appears to be idle, too, short of a much more ambitious initiative than the one Moscow launched when it asked for the Helsinki meeting.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Sexy Anti-Sex Drive

Advertising, popular songs and movies attest that sex at the age of, say, 15 has become as American as apple pie. The lives of teen-age mothers and their children attest that it is also as dumb as it always was.

That message is still much harder to get across than the joys of intimacy, which is why New York City has launched a creative cautionary campaign as direct and as alluring as an ad for designer jeans. Photographs of young New Yorkers looking sexy are to adorn subways, buses, public schools and community agencies. These come-ons will be accompanied by an admonition to "Be smart about sex," along with a telephone number for the city's counseling and health services. The posters will also be shown on television. And a rap artist, L.L. Cool J, has recorded "Smart Sex Rap" for radio.

There are many reasons why children bear children, but their abortion rate is positive proof that thousands did not intend to get pregnant. More than 35,000 young New Yorkers got pregnant in 1984; about half of them underwent abortions. An anti-pregnancy media blitz cannot undo the cumulative effects of the sexual sell that suffuses society, but it will be welcome if, by reducing ignorance, it reduces tragedy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Politics in the Archives

No closet has more political skeletons than the U.S. National Archives, custodian of a billion federal documents. To assure the fullest access, Congress two years ago made the Archives independent, liberating them from the General Services Administration. The hope was that the president would stiffen that independence by appointing a qualified, impartial archivist.

It appears to be a vain hope. The Reagan nominee is John Agresto, deputy chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. According to the White House, he is qualified and "reflects and supports the president's policies." According to Congress, the archivist should be chosen "without regard to political affiliations and solely on the basis of professional qualifications." Those are very different standards for an official subject to dismissal only if the president explains why to Congress.

Professional archivists oppose the confirmation of Mr. Agresto, a Cornell Ph.D. in political science. So do 12 scholarly groups, plus the NAACP and the American Federation of Government Employees. At the Endowment for the Humanities, Mr. Agresto resisted affirmative action hiring. In recent hearings he insisted that he would be an impartial steward if confirmed, and carry out hiring policies he disagrees with.

Can Mr. Agresto be trusted to defend the right of access against his political patrons? His would be a potent voice in deciding which papers are public property. He would be thrust into the legal argument over access to Richard Nixon's secret tapes, which Congress has voted to open and Mr. Nixon's lawyers are laboring to close. This job is not just another political plum. The archivist should serve not party but posterity — a distinction that the Senate can make plain by rejecting an undistinguished nominee.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

The Debt Looks Less Abstract

Most of the economic news from Washington these days suggests an economy going slightly sour. The economy has gone sour enough to cause recessions eight times in the years since World War II. In those cases government usually has increased borrowing and federal spending to prime the pump and soften the blow. If the economy does not pick up, it will be different this time. By letting the national debt double since it took office, the Reagan administration has in effect canceled the nation's anti-recession insurance policy. Washington is itself mortgaged to the hilt, and is in no position to lend a hand. The steady flow of gloomy economic reports in recent days makes the debt far less an abstraction.

— The Los Angeles Times.

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OPINION

Trade Wars Definitely Aren't the Answer

By Clifford M. Hardin

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — U.S. Senators meeting their constituents during the August recess are hearing impassioned pleas to act quickly on a House-passed trade bill to restrict imports and "protect American jobs." The demands will be hard to resist in an election year. Nine Southern governors from both parties, for instance, have urged Congress either to "guarantee" open markets abroad or to impose import quotas.

The omnibus trade bill approved by the House clearly reflects the pressures; it is the most protectionist legislation in half a century, requiring the United States to retaliate against its trading partners in many cases. The leading Senate bill is even more protectionist in major respects.

Voting to "get tough" with trading partners might be emotionally satisfying. It also would be a serious mistake. There is no reason to think foreigners would timidly accept U.S. import restrictions. The history of trade is filled with examples of mutually harmful retaliation. The first victims would be America's farmers, already reeling from a world glut of agricultural produce.

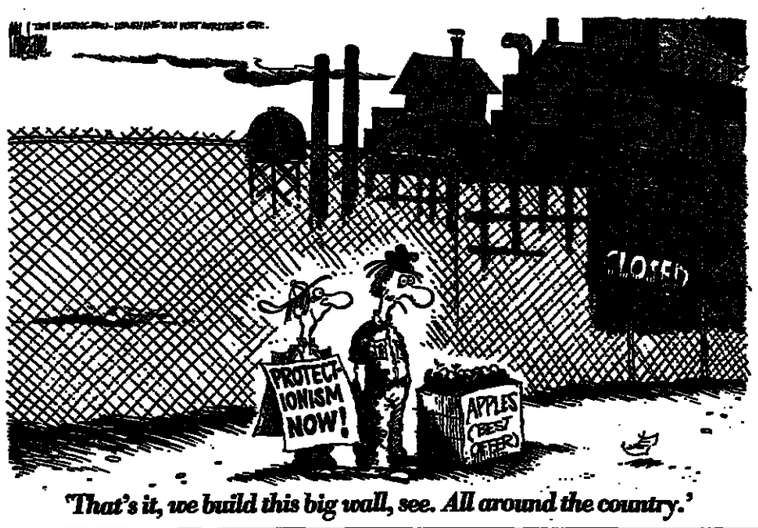
Farm exports would be especially vulnerable because most products are available from other countries. Japan, the major target of import-restricting legislation, buys about half its wheat from the United States, but it can buy elsewhere. Canada, Australia, the European Community and even Saudi Arabia have wheat to sell. Japan buys most of its soybeans from the United States, but it could turn to Brazil or Argentina.

Farmers would suffer twice from protectionism, losing export markets through retaliation while paying more for American products protected from import competition.

The American public would lose from import quotas and tariffs that raised the prices of foreign goods and permitted American producers to raise their prices. Quotas on Japanese auto imports, for example, have cost American consumers an estimated $26 billion in the past two years.

Retaliation against U.S. exports can take different forms. The simplest is straight tit for tat. Recently Washington placed a duty on Canadian shakes and shingles to protect the wood products industry of the Pacific Northwest and to help senators get re-elected. Canada slapped duties on U.S. books, periodicals, computers, semiconductors, nursery trees, cider, oatmeal and rolled oats.

In July 1985 the United States raised duties on pasta from Europe, prompting retaliation against U.S. lemons and walnuts.



'That's it, we build this big wall, see. All around the country.'

Retaliation can be more roundabout. When the United States embargoed soybean exports to Japan in 1973, proving itself an unreliable trading partner, Japan invested in the development of Brazil's soybean industry. The United States has never fully recovered that market.

When the United States set quotas on textiles from China, China went shopping elsewhere for more of its agricultural and chemical imports.

Some provisions in the pending legislation — mandatory retaliation against countries that protect infant industries, or against those that practice "dumping" and that subsidize natural resources — would strike particularly at developing countries. That would be a serious mistake for the future of American agriculture. In recent years nearly half of U.S. agricultural exports have gone to developing countries. With their exploding populations, they are the growth area for agricultural exports — if they can earn the dollars to pay for them by selling to America. It has been shown time and again that when individual incomes in developing countries rise, there is an almost immediate demand for more animal protein in the diet. That translates into a rising demand for feed grains and soybeans.

Rather than create trade barriers, Congress should be revising the laws and regulations that prevent exports. U.S. statutes prohibit the export of oil from the North Slope in Alaska. Japan would like to buy that oil. If it were sold to Japan, instead of going only to the lower 48 states so as to protect a few seamen's jobs, the United States could buy more oil from Mexico — helping it manage its debt to U.S. banks and finance its traditional imports of U.S. grains.

Japan would like to buy more timber than the United States will sell. If restrictions on oil and timber exports were lifted, the trade deficit with Japan could be cut nearly in half. Moreover, President Reagan could use oil and timber as bargaining chips to win more trade concessions from Japan. Instead, Americans shoot themselves in the foot with self-imposed restrictions.

There is no need for Congress to let election-year pressures stampede it into destructive trade legislation. The sharp depreciation of the dollar will soon lower export prices and reduce the U.S. trade deficit. But import restrictions, once imposed, are hard to get rid of. If a trade war flares up, the first losers will be American farmers. The rest of the country will follow.

The writer, a former U.S. agriculture secretary, is now with a St. Louis investment firm. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Gorbachev's Bold Talk Doesn't Change the System

By Dimitri K. Simes

WASHINGTON — There is more smoke than fire to Mikhail Gorbachev's much publicized campaign to transform Soviet policy and society. The general secretary talks big. At home he promises a "radical economic reform." Abroad he stresses "the need for an urgent radical break with many conventional approaches to foreign policy." He speaks of bringing to power a new generation of competent, vigorous and, most important, honest officials. And he is not afraid to encourage *glasnost*, or public openness, as one Soviet commentator put it, "from top to bottom and from bottom to top."

Well, not quite to the very top. *Glasnost*, Gorbachev-style, is freedom to promote the Kremlin's cause.

The Politburo has launched an offensive against drunkenness, corruption and inefficiency. The Politburo is busy bringing new blood to party and government offices. The media feel free to attack the disgraced cadres. But do not look for criticism of Mikhail Gorbachev or his cronies. True, people promoted under him are generally more impressive than the Brezhnev crowd. But they have been shaped by the same system.

Mr. Gorbachev recently compared his domestic and foreign policy innovations to a revolution. It is nothing of the sort. His new steps have a common denominator: They are bold and conservative at the same time.

They are bold in that he has no patience for the red tape, inertia, pettiness and incompetence that over the years have made the Soviet Union look increasingly like a basket case armed to the teeth. Managers are being released from the intrusive supervision of overly protective officials. Foreign policy initiatives are presented with greater finesse. The ideological straitjacket over Soviet conduct has relaxed considerably.

But Mr. Gorbachev is able to move with such speed and confidence precisely because the basic thrust of his policies is conservative and is, at a minimum, acceptable to party traditionalists. Private initiative is under new attack from a series of decrees against "unearned incomes." Political dissent is still banned. And Jewish emigration is at a 15-year low.

Outside the Soviet Union, Mr. Gorbachev's sweeping peace overtures are presented in the pursuit of well established Soviet international objectives. Speaking in Warsaw on June 30, he reaffirmed the 1968 Brezhnev doctrine: No East European state is allowed to abandon socialism or leave the Soviet orbit.

In the Third World, Moscow is determined to use military muscle to enhance its influence.

The Soviets are trying to cultivate China and Japan. But, again, not at the expense of giving away anything of importance. In his July 28 address in Vladivostok Mr. Gorbachev did not even refer to the Japanese insistence on the return of the Northern Territories. And he failed to go beyond token gestures in dealing with the Chinese concern over Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Soviet-supported Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

While bombarding the United States with arms control proposals, the Kremlin accuses the Reagan administration of "state terrorism" and portrays it as a danger to world peace. Mr. Gorbachev has perfected the use of arms control as a political weapon to strangle conservative opponents in the West and cultivate discord inside NATO.

But he is facing a dilemma. A more determined, enlightened leadership may tentatively arrest the economic decline. It may succeed in improving the Soviet international image and putting the Reagan administration on the defensive. It may even be enough to allow an arms control compromise. Still, sooner or later, General Secretary Gorbachev will have to face the moment of truth.

Nothing short of systematic change will allow the Soviet Union to enter the 21st century as a modern, prosperous power. Nothing short of reducing, at least temporarily, Soviet foreign policy ambitions in accordance with limited Soviet economic potential and marginal political appeal will assure a stable accommodation with the United States.

Mr. Gorbachev has yet to deal with these critical choices. Supporters of détente are entitled to wish him well, and to advocate policies that might contribute to Soviet moderation. But pretending that something basic has changed about the Soviet challenge is to confuse facts with hopes.

The writer, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Fixing Soviet Science Means Fixing the System

By Nicholas Wade

NEW YORK — At the small town of Serpukhov, south of Moscow, Soviet physicists are building a giant atom-smashing machine. The venture is in keeping with the Soviet love of gigantism and enormous investment in science.

The 1.5 million Soviet scientists, a quarter of the world's total, include individuals of great talent. Yet they contribute surprisingly little to world science. Their lack of productivity is a critical weakness in the country's economic and military strength.

Soviet scientists have won 10 of the 370 Nobel science prizes awarded since 1901, and only one in the last decade, compared with 137 given to Americans. Despite a few spectacular firsts, such as the Sputnik satellite, Soviet science and technology trail the West's in almost every field save mathematics and theoretical physics.

The reasons for this gap are deeply embedded in the Soviet system. The practice of science requires quick and open communication, rapid adaptation to change, a lively interaction between theory and technique, and a license to challenge prevailing wisdom. All these conditions are heavily discouraged in the Soviet Union.

Soviet scientists tend to be isolated, both from industry and from foreign colleagues. They are rewarded for avoiding risk and depend on the favor of all-powerful research directors. Due to lack of supplies and instruments, it takes years to set up an experiment. Thus, although Soviet physicists have produced ideas invaluable to Western researchers, the existing atom-smasher at Serpukhov has discovered very few of the hundred known subatomic particles. Science plays a central role in Soviet ideology yet performs poorly for it.

When work of quality is done, note Gary Taubes and Glenn Garelik in Discover magazine, "it's either the result of a massive concentration of resources, as in the case of Sputnik, or of somebody's ingenuity in navigating the system." Foreign technology is imported to fill the gaps, but it often performs disappointingly in the Soviet environment.

Military projects cream off the best of Soviet science and industry yet are limited by the weak base of civilian technology. Massive programs succeeded in developing the old technologies of rockets and atomic weapons. Soviet weapons often have the ruggedness of simplicity. But Soviet missiles still use liquid fuels and Soviet submarines and planes have little endurance. Soviet computer technology trails the West's by a decade, a pervasive and growing handicap.

Soviet leaders admit the poor return from their investment in science. Their dilemma, as with the economy in general, is how to improve productivity without changing the system.

The present remedy is exhortation. Mikhail Gorbachev has promised scientists better conditions in return for "revolutionary" progress. But revolution is the hardest thing for a totalitarian bureaucracy to produce. If the usual incentives fail to work, mediocre science and technology will continue, and military programs will depend even more on massive effort and technology filched from the West. Mr. Gorbachev has a lot to change before he can institutionalize the delicate process of change.

The New York Times.

Military Spending Diminishes Power

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Japan's rising economic power contrasts with declining American influence. As the United States slips into unenviable debtor-nation status (it may owe the rest of the world $500 billion by the early 1990s), Japan emerges as the world's leading creditor nation.

How did this dramatic change take place? In a compelling essay published by a New York think tank, the World Policy Institute, Sherle R. Schwenninger and Jerry W. Sanders suggest that Japan's rise to the top illustrates "the central emerging reality of our time — namely, that geoeconomics is replacing geopolitics."

The Japanese have shown that a dedicated nation with a strong work ethic can gain power and status in the world without following the military route — the one that the two authors say has been chosen by the United States. Japan instead has placed its bet on industrial and technological development and trade.

The authors charge that the Carter and Reagan administrations have devoted too great a proportion of financial and human resources to military competition with the Soviets. They eroded America's economic strength, and thus its foreign policy position. "By most critical measures — competitiveness, productivity growth, capital investment, indebtedness — the U.S. economic position has deteriorated vis-à-vis that of many other industrialized countries, particularly Japan and West Germany."

This is a powerful indictment, even if the authors seem too easily taken in by Mikhail Gorbachev's slick diplomatic and political initiatives.

There can be no contesting that President Reagan, influenced by the passionate anti-Soviet commitment of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, has allowed an unrestrained military buildup that America has not been willing to pay for. It is no exaggeration to say that the country has borrowed to the hilt to finance a bloated military budget, and that this overcommitment is a root cause of its current economic distress.

As David P. Calleo of Johns Hopkins University observes *(IHT, Aug. 11)*, David Stockman's tell-all book reveals that these puffed-up military spending figures were arrived at by mistake. But, since no one wanted to confess it at the time, those spending targets were defended, approved and funded by Congress. That is sad and almost unbelievable, but true.

When President Reagan took office in 1981 he promised to end the Carter malaise: He would balance the budget by 1984, reduce inflation, lower unemployment and promote economic growth. What has resulted instead is a debt-ridden domestic and world economy ready to slip into a new recession. Yes, inflation has been reduced, but that is the result of the Federal Reserve's credit crunch that started in 1979, accompanied by collapse of OPEC oil prices.

To pay for Mr. Weinberger's extravagances, the administration has not raised taxes but instead allowed the budget deficit to expand. In its wake follow high interest rates and an overvalued dollar that in turn led to today's record trade deficits.

In a real sense, the budget deficit is being financed by the savings of people living abroad. Between 1982 and 1986 the United States borrowed more than $400 billion overseas.

Countries that once turned to the United States will look more and more to Japan as the leading financial power. It can be assumed that if Japan, rather than the United States, is in a position to provide the capital to the rest of the world, it will also provide the technology, the capital goods and the managerial know-how. Financial power becomes economic power, and both enhance a country's standing in the world.

The solution is to cut back the huge budget deficit and stop pouring wealth down a military drain. Ways must be found to achieve arms control and détente with the Soviet Union and thus regain the means to finance a revitilization of the American economy and that of the Third World. This would not derail the strong march of Japan toward world economic dominance. But it could slow down, and possibly reverse, America's present sickening plunge.

The Washington Post.

By Leaving It to Reagan You Kill It

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The American people like Ronald Reagan and distrust the Soviet Union. Are these sufficient reasons for them to tolerate Mr. Reagan's malingering approach to arms control and his outright obstruction of a comprehensive test ban treaty? After Mikhail Gorbachev has extended for the fourth time his unilateral test moratorium, are Americans going to swallow the Reagan insistence that the moratorium is only a public relations gesture?

How much PR gain do Americans think Mr. Gorbachev can wring from the same repeated "gesture"? And don't they know that on the test ban issue the world already blames not the Kremlin but the Reagan administration for obstructing progress?

If Americans accept an alternative Reagan decree, that he needs to continue testing in order to develop new and improved nuclear weapons, do they realize that it means that America, not the Soviet Union, is the driving force in the nuclear arms race?

How do they rationalize the fact that the Russians have not conducted a weapons test since Aug. 6, 1985, while in the same period the United States has conducted 16 such tests (by count of the Center for Defense Information) and plans to keep right on testing? This in spite of the fact that at the start of the Soviet moratorium the United States was believed to have conducted 803 nuclear tests against 604 for the Soviet Union?

When Mr. Reagan also insists that the United States must test to maintain the reliability of weapons already in the stockpile, don't even those Americans who support him politically wonder why the Russians don't have the same need for proof-testing? Can their weapons be that much more reliable than America's?

And why don't more Americans recognize that most scientific opinion — including that of the former Los Alamos laboratory director, Norris Bradbury — holds that proof-testing is not necessary? Or that the United States tests new weapons designs 10 to 15 times a year — while proof-testing less than once a year?

Do Americans recall that when Mr. Reagan took office, a treaty limiting nuclear tests to those yielding less than 150 kilotons, and another governing "peaceful" nuclear explosions, had been signed by Presidents Nixon and Ford, but never ratified? And that instead of moving for ratification, Mr. Reagan demanded renegotiation to improve verification?

Do those who accepted this as a proper security concern realize that what Richard Nixon — hardly a dove or a dupe in these matters — had defined as "adequate" verification ("whether we can identify attempted evasion if it occurs on a large enough scale to pose a significant risk, and whether we can do it in time to mount a sufficient response") had been jettisoned by Ronald Reagan in favor of something as yet undefined and called "effective" verification?

Don't Americans care that the demand for "effective" verification has been primarily a barrier to ratification of the two treaties? Doesn't it matter to them that Mr. Reagan has refused even to negotiate for a comprehensive test ban treaty, becoming the only president to take that stand since Dwight Eisenhower announced the first test moratorium in 1958?

How do those who agree with Mr. Reagan that a test ban could not be "effectively" verified, and that the Russians would cheat anyway, explain away the fact that virtually every seismographic expert outside the administration believes that test ban verification can be assured? Or ignore the fact that, therefore, a comprehensive test ban treaty would be self-enforcing, since if Moscow cheated, Washington could detect it and resume its own tests?

How do Mr. Reagan and officials who cite verification as the problem justify a statement by the administration's dominant arms control figure, Richard Perle: "I'm opposed to a comprehensive test ban even if it were verifiable"? Isn't that Mr. Reagan's real view, owing to his desire to continue his nuclear arms buildup?

Will he even listen to the idea of negotiating a low limit of about 10 kilotons for future nuclear tests, which has been put forward by James Schlesinger, Brent Scowcroft and Melvin Laird — all of whom served the Nixon and Ford administrations — together with Harold Brown and Cyrus Vance, the secretaries of defense and state in the Carter administration? Or might the Republican Senate now choose to join the Democratic House in voting a ceiling on the number and yields of nuclear tests?

Do the American people know about these opportunities to limit the president's nuclear license? Do they even care? Or will they just go on leaving it to Ronald Reagan?

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: 'Gioconda' Stolen

PARIS — Leonardo da Vinci's famous painting "La Gioconda," the pride of the Louvre museum, was found [on Tuesday, Aug. 22] to have been stolen from the Salon Carré. The fact that the picture had been removed was noticed on Monday but little attention was paid, it being thought that it had been removed temporarily for copying. The museum is closed on Mondays; only a few privileged persons, whose identity is known, are admitted. These include the conservators, members of the Société des Amis du Louvre, a few copyists, and photographers who profit by the closing of the museum to photograph the paintings without being disturbed by the general public.

1936: A Base on Elba?

ROME — Premier Benito Mussolini made a surprise visit [on Aug.22] to the Island of Elba, which he examined from a military viewpoint. He studied possibilities of establishing a naval and aerial base. The experience of last winter, when Italy was near to war in the Mediterranean, and the danger of an international situation arising from the Spanish civil war have apparently induced the Italian Dictator to prepare for any event that might develop. If a war broke out, Elba — where Napoleon was once held prisoner and from where he escaped for his famous 100 days' campaign which culminated in Waterloo and disaster — might be useful as a strategic point facing French Corsica.

OPINION

These Anti-Drug Crusaders Hit Everybody but the User

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — In Stalin's Russia it was a great honor for a child to turn his parents in to the authorities. The tradition lives on in Tustin, California, where 13-year-old Deanna Young turned her parents into the police for drug use. I know, I know: The child had tried to persuade her parents to stop, she saw no other way out, she was at the end of her tether, etc., etc.

But recognizing the child's dilemma is one thing. Celebrating it is another.

The media loved it. ABC News gave Deanna Young an honorable mention on Person of the Week. Neighbors hailed her courage. The director of a local foster home called her action "a genuine act of love." Eleven television and movie producers are after the rights.

Eleven: Deanna's hot. Her story marks a milestone in the cocaine hysteria. There are not many things for which you can turn in your folks and earn applause. Treason is one. Now coke.

The media-borne cocaine panic has finally hit Washington. A couple of weeks ago the Democratic House of Representatives hastily cooked up an omnibus anti-drug bill advertised as yet another war on drugs.

Republicans, not about to be outcoked in an election year, demanded that the president produce his own initiative. Mr. Reagan obliged. Hence, sign two of the hysteria: A first lady's issue —hands-on suasion, consciousness raising, public education — is swiped by the president and the pols. They will now throw money and task forces and acronyms at the problem.

Sign three of any hysteria is the call for blood. Columnist James J. Kilpatrick has calmly led the way with a proposal to hang drug dealers "in a public square." Governor Mario Cuomo of New York offers a more humane variation: three years to life for carrying three vials ($50 worth) of crack cocaine.

We have been here before. Thirteen years ago, in the grip of another drug hysteria, New York tried life sentences. In 1973 Governor Nelson Rockefeller pushed through a law that made the sale of as little as an eighth of an ounce of cocaine punishable by three years to life. The law lasted all of six years before being abandoned as a disaster.

In 1978 the New York City Bar Association did a study. The law had two objectives. One was to "frighten drug users out of their habit and drug dealers out of their trade." The other was "to reduce crimes commonly associated with addiction." The study's conclusion: The law had zero effect on use or crime. And of the more than 5,000 sentences issued under the law, 100 later had to be commuted by Mr. Rockefeller's successors, including Mr. Cuomo himself.

Why the panic? It is a puzzle. You would not know it from the magazine covers, but the level of cocaine use has been fairly stable. Even Newsweek had to admit that "the *number of regular* cocaine users, which apparently peaked in the late '70s, has remained at about 5 million ever since." Every year the National Institute of Drug Abuse does a very large survey of high school seniors. From 1979 to 1985, cocaine use increased by 1 percent, from 5.7 to 6.7 percent. Hardly the stuff of epidemics.

And if it were an epidemic, it is not going to be stopped by a president volunteering a urine specimen, by the U.S. Army knocking over a couple of Bolivian cocaine refineries or by a few AWACS planes overflying the Mexican border with look-down radar. The anti-drug crusaders want to nail everyone in the chain from Bolivian coca farmer to the New York street hustler. Everyone, that is, up to and excluding the American user, against whom the only weapon deployed is sympathy.

The House bill, for example, pushes a rough, tough five-part program: eradication, interdiction, enforcement, education and rehabilitation. Rough and tough, that is, until part five, which deals with American users, referred to as those who have "fallen victim to drugs."

Fallen victim: passive and innocent. Kids, maybe. But when it comes to the subject of the current panic, crack cocaine, kids are a very small part of the problem. "There is a gross distortion about crack," says Dr. Arnold Washton, director of research for the National Cocaine Hotline, "that it is just a teenage problem and that it is a problem of the poor." A study of 500 callers to the cocaine hotline found that 54 percent of crack addicts are in their twenties, 36 percent are in their thirties and less than 5 percent are adolescents. A quarter earn more than $25,000 a year.

Want to beat crack? Save the hundreds of millions in the omnibus bill. Disarm the committees. Give users, everyday ordinary users, a stiff, stinging fine and a taste of jail. Not three years to life in Attica. A year's pay and three weeks in a penal hotel. Make crack so hot that ordinary people won't want to be seen near it, let alone hold it.

Want to get serious about crack? Bring the boys home from Bolivia. Get rough on the user.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Want to beat crack? Make it so hot that ordinary people won't want to be seen near it, let alone hold it.

From Old-Fashioned Pickle To New-Fashioned Semitism

By Mohammad Tarbush

PARIS — The managers of a merchant bank I know are in an unusual pickle entirely of their own making.

This otherwise successful bank is about to open a subsidiary in a European capital. There was the familiar chore of finding senior staff who know the bank's operations and clientele and are also familiar with the new market. Luckily, two senior professionals were quickly identified. End of problem.

MEANWHILE

But no. And the story shows once again how people are guided more by their perceptions of reality than by reality itself. The bank thinks it has a problem because one of the two experts it found happens to be Jewish and the other a Palestinian Arab.

The Jew is an Arabic-speaker who has spent most of his life in an Arab country and probably eats more Arab than kosher food at home. More to the point, most of his banking clients are Arabs. And the Palestinian is a firm believer that Arab-Jewish animosity is due more to outside manipulation than to intrinsic conflict between the two Semitic tribes.

The two executives are excited by the idea of working together. But the mostly Western management insists that these *two guys must hate each other.*

Both men are very able, but one is better at raising capital and the other at investing it. My advice to them was to set up their own company and beat the bank out of the new market.

Ah, but then I thought of the ramifications. Suppose the two bankers listened to my Eastern wisdom and their joint venture succeeded . . .

□

Imagine it. Encouraged by a novel banking venture in a European capital, people in the Middle East at long last try setting up a Semitic republic.

As a first step, the state would group Israelis, Lebanese and Palestinians. It would not take long for these resilient and talented people to prove the viability of their experiment, and other Semitic tribes would rush to join in.

The national anthem could be taken from "I Weep for Love," by the late Tunisian poet Abul-Qasim al-Shababi: "I do not weep for thee, my yesterday, that fate hath plundered me. It is for love that they flow, my bitter tears — love's glory, that doth glow o'er all the world I go."

Western capitalists and East European Communists have masqueraded in the area as protectors of one tribe from another. The foundation of a Semitic republic would discredit such pretenses. The self-sufficient citizens of this new world would develop a strong resistance to all isms but one. Semitism would at last see its inevitable emergence as a major world civilization.

Too bad for the arms-manufacturing industries and their horde of agents, who might switch to growing barley.

No tears either for publishers and film producers who prospered by portraying alternately the Jews and the Arabs as watermelon-eating villains. (As if there were anything wrong with eating watermelons.) They would be out of work.

At their fate we would laugh — and yet their downfall would be small consolation to their past victims.

For these, as the 10th century Arab poet Abu al-Ala' al-Ma'arri wrote, "who are shattered like glass and thereafter remoulded no more," we should "weep and weep sore."

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Understanding the Famine

In response to "Africa's Hungry Children: An Exaggerated Picture" (July 31):

As regards understanding the famine in Africa, the mistake denounced by Mark Hankins in his letter from Nairobi has been repeated, with respect this time to Sudan. I had a research worker on the spot during all of 1985, a native Darfurian who, on her return, was amazed to learn how the Western world was misperceiving the heart of the matter.

The Sudanese, like most other Africans, are quite able to feed themselves by agricultural methods of their own. What they cannot do is feed a million and a half refugees from Ethiopia and Chad. The situation this year is worse than ever before on account of unprecedented help given to rebels by foreign governments and of the threat from locusts, but it remains that the refugees constitute problem number one and that nobody seems to care about their present or their future situations.

I congratulate you, in any case, for a job which surpasses anything we could find in other newspapers.

J. COMHAIRE.
Brussels.

The Wall: Success of a Sort

In response to "Reagan Says Wall Proves Failure of Communism" (Aug. 13):

President Reagan missed an important point about the Berlin Wall when he called it "tragic proof of the failure of totalitarian governments." The wall is a successful demonstration of what these governments are so good at: the brutal exercise of power over their subject peoples. It was intended to imprison the East German people, and it has done so very well. While the wall might show the inability of Communist governments to provide a decent way of life for their people or even to win their allegiance, that has never been a matter of particular concern to these totalitarians. Communism is successful in its own terms if it can seize and hold on to power.

EDGAR C. SHERMAN.
Heerde, Netherlands.

A Haven for Shady Money

I commend Switzerland for its unprecedented move to put a hold on some of the Marcos and Duvalier loot, money stolen from the two dictators' poor countrymen. But other tax dodgers, corrupt officials and rulers who have bled the world's poor and not so poor countries are still provided safe haven for their ill-gotten fortunes by Switzerland.

Home of the International Committee of the Red Cross and many other reputable international agencies, Switzerland is considered a champion of the poor and the downtrodden of our global village. People of that beautiful country that I have come across are conscientious and compassionate. But when it comes to their notorious banking system, greed gets the better of the Swiss and they turn a blind eye to it.

All governments and individuals must exert pressure on Switzerland and other bankers who harbor blood money.

BISH BHAGWANANI.
Victoria, British Columbia.

For Stable Oil Prices

Regarding the opinion column, "The Case for Cheering OPEC's Move to Raise Prices" (Aug. 13) by Sam Nakagama:

What we have witnessed in the fall of oil prices was comparable to a dumping, only with a somewhat complicated mask. Prices would have been stabilized in the United States long ago had the Reagan administration moved to tax all imported oil on a sliding scale as it fell below, say, $15 a barrel. The proceeds could have been used to finance the budget deficit, eventually leading to lower interest rates. Had President Reagan followed such a course, prices might never have fallen at all. Since he did not, the only choice was to benefit as much as possible from cheap oil, but at the risk of domestic instability. I agree with Mr. *Nakagama that it was a bad choice.* Apart from that, I see no reason to cheer for OPEC-imposed decisions.

LOUIS LAU.
Pessac, France.

Making Animals Sick Isn't the Way to Help Humans

Regarding the opinion column "Honking for Monkeys: Fanatics Have Their Uses" (July 22) by Charles Krauthammer:

While I agree with the writer that extremists help to mold our collective conscience, I take strong issue with the implication that the best way to relieve human suffering is through experimenting on animals. On the contrary, animal experimentation has been misleading medical practitioners for generations, often to the detriment of human health.

Animal research typically consists of trying to recreate human ailments in animals and casting about for ways of curing them. This has not worked, because artificially induced diseases are not the same as those that arise from a deficiency in an individual human body. It has not worked because such research treats symptoms rather than the root causes of diseases, and it has not worked because different species respond in different ways to the same medication.

Thalidomide is the best known example of a drug that was determined to be safe on the basis of animal testing but proved disastrous when given to humans: Its use by pregnant women resulted in the birth of 10,000 babies with missing or deformed limbs. In fact, most drugs have toxic side effects. That explains why more than one million Americans are hospitalized annually for iatrogenic (treatment-induced) illness.

Hunting for cures by trying to reproduce diseases in animals (by forcing them to inhale tobacco smoke, for instance) siphons funds away from human clinical and epidemiological studies that can show us how most illness can be avoided. Surely there can be no question that it is better not to get sick to begin with than to be treated, however successfully, after suffering an illness.

This information has always been available to us through clinical and epidemiological studies of human beings. Those studies are far less costly than maintaining facilities for animal studies.

More and more doctors are speaking out in favor of preventive medicine. Health care (as opposed to sickness care) clinics are becoming more common. If our objective truly is "the prevention of human suffering through *medical advances*" we will *spend our* money to help people maintain their health, not to make animals sick.

BINA ROBINSON.
New York.

Boston School Divided Over Afghan Training

The Associated Press

BOSTON — A debate over a Boston University program to teach Afghan refugees how to spread the word about the Soviet intervention in their country has divided the journalism school faculty and led to the resignation of the dean.

Sharon Murphy, president of the national Association for Education in Journalism, said Thursday, "A lot of people are concerned about the questions this program raises of academic freedom, the integrity of that school and the integrity of *journalism and journalism education* in general."

The university hopes to train up to 30 refugees in Pakistan to use television cameras and other tools to report the war in their country, in which 115,000 Soviet troops are taking part.

Senator Gordon J. Humphrey, Republican of New Hampshire, who sponsored a bill to finance part of the program, said: "If we train freedom fighters in the use of cameras to bring out footage, that might help raise international public outrage. It's propaganda in the best sense of the word."

Ten of the 45 faculty members at the 1,800-student College of Communication at Boston University said they believed that academic standards would be compromised.

"The gravest risk," they said in a letter to Provost Jon Westling, was that the program would appear "as not an educational enterprise at all but as a venture in propaganda and counterintelligence."

H. Joachim Maitre, an East German defector who started the project, said the refugees would provide news from inside Afghanistan that few Western journalists are able to report.

The refugees will be trained with the help of a $180,364 grant from the U.S. Information Agency in two six-week sessions starting as early as next month. King Features Syndicate will distribute their work with a $309,696 grant.

Faculty members said in their letter that proper training "certainly cannot be nurtured in the turmoil of a refugee center awash with secret agents, rival political factions and intense emotions."

The College of Communication submitted a separate proposal to train the refugees in Boston, but Lesley Vossem, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Information Agency, said it preferred the university plan because "the cultural adjustment might interfere with the refugees' training."

The college dean, Bernard S. Redmont, resigned in July after refusing to back the university's plan and denoting an associate dean, Ronald S. Goldman, for working on the program without his approval.

Mr. Redmont was named dean emeritus and assigned to spend the *fall in London supervising* a college internship program.

He declined comment, but Ms. Murphy, who also is dean of the College of Journalism at Marquette University in Milwaukee, said: "He took the step most self-respecting deans would have to take — to resign to oppose something that cuts to the heart of the integrity of the unit."

Mr. Maitre, a professor at the college, was named interim dean on Aug. 12 after his return from a two-week trip to Pakistan, and said he had reinstated Mr. Goldman as associate dean.

Faculty sources said Mr. Maitre shared the conservative political *views of the university president,* John R. Silber, and Arthur G.B. Metcalf, chairman of the board of trustees and *publisher of Strategic Review.*

Arik Bacher/Reuters

REBEL CHARGE — Jonas Savimbi, who has led a rebellion against Angola's Marxist government for 10 years, said Thursday that the Soviet-backed government had used chemical weapons three times this summer.

Southern Africans Split on Sanctions

Agence France-Presse

LUANDA, Angola — Nine black-ruled countries in southern Africa failed Friday to adopt a unified stand on tougher economic sanctions against South Africa.

The failure exposed serious rifts between nations advocating punitive measures and those more economically dependent on Pretoria.

The differences emerged following two days of talks in Luanda between leaders attending summit meetings of two regional organizations — the six front-line nations firmly opposed to South Africa's apartheid system and the nine-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

The development group emphasizes making the nations less reliant on South Africa.

Communiqués issued at the close of the two meetings indicated more serious divisions on the sanctions issue than had been predicted and reflected the cautious stand adopted by the most-vulnerable nations in the region.

The front-line group, generally known for its militant stand on South Africa, debated the sanctions question into the early hours on Friday. However, it produced only a statement "commending" Zambia and Zimbabwe for the tough measures they fought to adopt at a recent Commonwealth "mini-summit" session in London.

Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Tanzania were believed to support the London package, which included a ban on the import of South African minerals and fruit and vegetables and a halt to air links. But Botswana was thought to be more reticent because of its more-vulnerable economic position.

The communiqué produced by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, which comprises the front-line nations plus Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland, produced an even weaker document. Member states, it said, "will do nothing to undermine the effectiveness of sanctions imposed on South Africa by the international community."

Attending the meeting of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, in addition to the heads of the front-line states, was Lesotho's military leader, Major General Justin Lekhanya. He was careful to avoid making any direct criticism of apartheid.

General Lekhanya said it was "imperative for us to maintain a working relationship with South Africa."

■ Canberra Expels Diplomats

Australia announced Friday that it would expel four South African diplomats as part of Commonwealth actions against Pretoria, Agence France-Presse reported from Canberra, Australia. The four were given until Sept. 22 to leave the country.

The government said it also had ordered the South African chargé d'affaires, W.L. Brewis, to close the South African Trade Commission and Tourist Board offices. Three of the diplomats work in those offices and the fourth is a vice consul.

Meanwhile, in Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond M. Tutu said that the government treated the black population of South Africa like "rubbish" and had no right to condemn him for his campaign to encourage economic sanctions against South Africa.

Zimbabwe Officials Contend Rights Group Backs Rebels

Reuters

HARARE — Government ministers have denounced Amnesty International and described the London-based human rights organization as an enemy of Zimbabwe that is championing the cause of anti-government rebels.

Speaking in Parliament on Thursday, the home affairs minister, Enos Nkala, said that Amnesty International was financed by Western nations through their intelligence organizations. Mr. Nkala said that Zimbabwe would ignore Amnesty International reports, which have sharply criticized the government's human rights record.

He contended that the secretary-general of Amnesty International, Thomas Hammarberg, supports Zimbabwe's main opposition party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union.

The minister of state for security, Emmerson Munangagwa, also speaking in Parliament, said that Amnesty International was an enemy of Zimbabwe because it supported the rebels that have been battling the government since 1982.

In London, a spokesman for Amnesty International denied that it supported the guerrillas or that it was financed by Western intelligence organizations.

China's Scholars Abroad Face Tighter Regulation

Studies Are Curbed, Especially in U.S.

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — China is tightening requirements on its students studying abroad because too many are extending their stays, particularly in the United States, and not bringing their expertise back to China quickly enough, according to U.S. and Chinese officials.

Some of the changes already have been put into effect and others will be phased in over the next few years, Chinese officials said.

The changes include more "guidance" for students on what they can study, more control over how long they can stay abroad, and more control by local authorities over who may apply to study overseas.

Beijing's policy on allowing students to go abroad is one measure of its openness to the West, U.S. officials and analysts said. In recent years, China's leaders have viewed study abroad, particularly in the United States, as the key to developing personnel to lead modernization efforts.

The changes are occurring as China is trying improve higher education and the lot of intellectuals by stressing technical expertise over political orthodoxy.

At the same time, Chinese scholars in the United States have begun organizing meetings, on their own initiative, to discuss China's economic policies and foreign relations.

One conference, financed by the Ford and Rockefeller foundations, was held in Houston in June to discuss Chinese foreign policy, according to the chairman of the conference, Huan Guocang, a doctoral candidate at Princeton University.

"People in China will worry whether this develops into a political organization," Mr. Huan said, "but these are only for academic purposes."

Some Chinese at home have already expressed concern, according to a Sinologist who travels to China frequently.

Chinese officials here and in Beijing said the changes did not reflect a pullback from the open-door policy.

They acknowledge, however, that China is concerned that the longer the scholars stay abroad, the greater the pressure on their universities and research institutions back home.

"There is increasing worry about how much those students will be influenced by Western countries, politically and culturally," Mr. Huan said.

The changes were broadly outlined in Beijing in May, prompting questions and rumors, including one that students going abroad were required to pay 20,000 yuan ($5,400) to the government to get permission to leave, according to reports last month in the Chinese press.

Since 1979, when China began sending students abroad, more *than 30,000 government-supported* students have studied overseas, primarily in the United States, Japan and Western Europe, according to Chinese officials. Another 8,000 self-supported students have relied on overseas relatives for their studies abroad.

The United States has 15,000 to 18,000 visiting Chinese academics, including undergraduates, graduate students, and research and visiting scholars.

In the past, many of the researchers and visiting scholars who came to the United States sought and received U.S. permission to stay longer to earn graduate degrees. Chinese authorities back home often were notified after the fact.

Until this spring, visa exceptions were made for the Chinese, and more than 1,000 such extensions were approved in the past four years, said Richard Fruchterman, who handles these requests at the U.S. Information Agency.

Under the new policy, China will send more visiting scholars and fewer graduate students. In the United States, visiting scholars and researchers are issued visas that are more restrictive than those issued to graduate students.

Herald Tribune
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Great Britain	£	120	65	36
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Ireland	£Ir.	140	77	42
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Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700
Spain*	Pes.	26,500	14,600	8,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	400	220	120
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	550	300	165

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50 YEARS AGO

1936: A Base on Ethi

Friday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BenfCp	28728	75¼	72¾	73	+28½
USX Cp	25090	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	—⅜
DomRs	17415	52	51⅜	51⅜	—¾
Safewy	16205	66⅝	66	66¼	+⅜
ICN	14914	29½	27⅝	28	—2⅜
IrvBnk	14062	52⅞	51½	52⅛	—⅜
CtData	13507	25½	23¾	25⅝	+1⅞
Sears	11406	47⅝	46⅞	47⅝	+1
Holiday	11337	61¼	60	61	
NtSemi	10531	10¼	9¾	10⅛	+⅜
PhilaEl	10000	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
Housint	9429	48⅛	46⅛	45¼	+2¾
AT&T	9129	23⅝	23⅜	23½	
AnClay	8341	58⅛	56⅝	57½	+1⅛
ConsPw	8197	12⅝	12	12⅝	

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	118,130,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	161,491,110
Amex 4 p.m. volume	8,830,000
Amex prev. cons. close	10,150,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	101,316,500
NYSE volume up	55,742,200
NYSE volume down	44,935,400
Amex volume up	3,291,600
Amex volume down	3,749,500

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	143.94	143.50	143.88	+0.27
Industrials	163.19	162.66	162.72	+0.42
Transp.	113.83	112.98	113.83	+0.78
Utilities	80.31	80.11	80.19	—0.27
Finance	156.85	155.13	156.01	+0.70

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.79	+0.19
Utilities	93.11	—0.19
Industrials	90.46	+0.54

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	848	922
Declined	739	701
Unchanged	435	416
Total Issues	2022	2039
New Highs	113	172
New Lows	9	9

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Aug. 21	298,339	534,788	36,377
Aug. 20	280,442	501,454	25,367
Aug. 19	232,553	510,844	44,170
Aug. 18	268,787	458,435	39,273
Aug. 15	338,114	407,502	2,477

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1879.78	1899.04	1868.11	1887.80	+ 6.61
Trans	757.38	765.50	754.25	761.75	+ 4.62
Util	217.89	219.15	215.96	217.39	— 0.82
Comp	727.88	734.88	723.43	730.46	+ 2.14

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	274	275
Declined	270	307
Unchanged	262	231
Total Issues	806	815
New Highs	29	36
New Lows	6	9

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	275.63	274.22	275.24	+0.63
Transp.	191.09	189.05	191.06	+1.45
Utilities	123.24	122.49	122.79	—0.34
Finance	29.36	28.49	29.28	+0.21
SP 500	250.61	249.27	250.19	+0.52
SP 100	—	—	234.42	+0.71

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	381.52	+0.37	380.15	296.68
Industrials	377.30	+0.34	374.67	303.06
Finance	522.67	—0.52	521.98	381.86
Insurance	446.74	—0.43	444.80	345.61
Utilities	351.13	+0.32	344.30	288.31
Banks	438.50	+1.59	437.03	299.62
Transp.	328.80	+0.86	324.04	274.88

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,021	1,030
Declined	992	1,034
Unchanged	2,369	2,314
Total Issues	4,382	4,378

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WangB	4418	14½	14⅛	14½	+⅜
EchoB g	3790	20½	19	19	—⅝
Wickes	3552	5⅛	4⅞	5	
Matrix s	3297	18½	17	17⅛	—⅝
Spelng n	1986	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+⅞
MtMed	1914	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+¼
HlthCr s	1511	17½	17⅛	17½	—⅛
HmeSh n	1501	103⅛	101½	103¼	+1½
IntThr	1401	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	
LorTel n	1347	24⅝	23⅛	23⅝	—⅜
Ampal	1187	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
HrnHar	1141	13	12¼	12⅞	+¼
ForstL s	1129	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+¼
SterlSft	1125	18	16⅜	18	+1
ImpOil g	1080	31	30⅜	30⅜	

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
271.53	270.57	270.92	—0.40

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Gains on Economic Data

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange posted a modest gain Friday as investors focused on issues that could benefit from an economic pickup. Trading was moderate.

After slipping in midday activity, the Dow Jones industrial average recovered to finish at 1,887.80, up 6.61. For the week, the Dow climbed 32.20 points. Advances outnumbered declines narrowly, 829-747.

Broader market indexes rose. The New York Stock Exchange index climbed 0.27 to 143.88, and the price of an average share jumped 80 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index edged up 0.52 to 250.19.

Volume totaled 118.13 million shares, down from 135.18 million Thursday.

Analysts said the Commerce Department's report Friday that durable goods orders rose a stronger-than-expected 4.3 percent in July created some buying interest among stocks that would benefit first from a pickup in economic activity.

But analysts were divided in their assessment of the market's performance.

"The market gave a spectacular account of itself," said Robert Kahan, head of equity trading at Montgomery Securities in San Francisco. "There's a lot of cash on the sidelines and combined with lower interest rates, it should send stock prices higher," he said.

Eugene Peroni Jr., head of technical research at Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards in Los Angeles, called the market lethargic and apathetic after the Federal Reserve's announcement Wednesday of a cut in the discount rate to 5.5 percent.

Mr. Peroni said the market is approaching a consolidation phase that could begin as early as next week and could involve a 4- to 5-percent correction, or decline, from current levels.

"There's still a question as to when or if lower interest rates will translate into better economic and corporate activity," he said.

Beneficial Finance was the most active NYSE-listed issue and the session's biggest gainer, jumping 28½ to 73 on news that the company is considering restructuring.

USX followed, losing ⅜ to 19¼. Locked-out workers in the company's steel unit won unemployment benefits in Pennsylvania.

Dominion Resources was third, losing ¾ to 51⅜.

Aided by the jump in Beneficial's stock, Household International, another consumer finance company, added 2¾ to 45¼.

Control Data added 1⅞ to 25⅝. Traders said news that Beneficial may be on the block prompted analysts to reassess the value of Control Data's Commercial Credit Corp. unit.

The technology group as a whole had a fairly strong day. Cray Research lost 1⅛ to 83⅞, but Digital Equipment climbed 2½ to 99½.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
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		B								
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(Continued on Page 10)

Barstov as Benigna

International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

■ Recent European Films
■ Small World of Silver
■ Art at Home in Ghent

CRITICS' CHOICE

GRENOBLE

Kandinsky and Bauhaus

■ Although Vassily Kandinsky is perhaps best known as the originator of abstract art, an exhibition at the Musée de Peinture et Sculpture focuses on another of the Russian artist's contributions to 20th-century art: his Bauhaus period. Featured in the show are several major works on loan from the collection of Nina Kandinsky, revealing the strict Bauhaus geometry that engulfed the artist whose previous works had included loose, colorful and splashy paintings called "Improvisations." Kandinsky's Bauhaus period began in 1922, when he became a faculty member at the school in Munich, and continued until 1933, when he moved to France. Until Sept. 15.

MONTREAL

Northern Lights

■ Sandwiched between the city's jazz and cinema festivals, and concurrent with a Miró retrospective, an extensive and somewhat conspicuous exhibition titled "Lights: Perception — Projection" has been organized by the International Center of Contemporary Art. The exhibition, involving eight countries and 44 artists from North America and Europe, contains numerous and various installations whose common thread is the use of electrical light-bearing devices. Until Nov. 2.

(NYT)

PARIS

Alvin Ailey Ballet

■ As summer winds down and Paris prepares for an earlier *rentrée* than usual, the city's autumn festivals are beginning to take shape. The first modern dance rendezvous of the season features the Alvin Ailey City Center Dance Theater at the Palais des Sports. The company, which was known until 1972 as the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, was formed by Ailey, one of the foremost choreographers of his generation, in 1958. Technically reminiscent of Martha Graham, under whom Ailey once studied, the company is characterized by a blend of elements from primitive, modern, jazz and academic ballet. Aug. 27 through Sept. 5.

LOS ANGELES

Scrap and Steel Poems

■ The big, shiny, often brightly painted metal structures in the retrospective of sculptures by John Chamberlain at the Museum of Contemporary Art go through the whole gamut of sculptural activity. They stand upright, like totems. They sit low on the ground — as low, in fact, as gondolas sit in the waters of the Venetian lagoon. They hang on the wall, like reliefs. They have the multiple thrust of Baroque sculpture, and once or twice they have a winged look, as if they were fragments of Greek sculpture. Until Oct. 5.

(NYT)

NEW YORK

Modern Jewish Art

■ Two dozen artists, whose work — painting, sculpture and graphics — addresses Jewish traditions are featured in "Jewish Themes/Contemporary Artists II," an exhibition at the Jewish Museum. Although the stylistic interpretations vary considerably, and the contemporary artists represented express differing sensibilities, the show's unifying thread is the common faith, tradition or ethnical concept that inspired the works. From Cubist or Abstract paintings to sculpture (such as Donna Zarbin-Byrne's "Genesis," right) to a comic strip, the artistic expression of Judaism is varied and vast, as this exhibition reveals. Until Nov. 16.

MUNICH

Ludwig I as Collector

■ In honor of Ludwig I of Bavaria's 200th birthday, the Bayerische Staatsgemäldesammlungen, or Bavarian State Painting Collections, has organized an exhibition documenting the collection activities of the king, who was an enthusiastic patron of the arts. Featuring photographs rather than the original works, the exhibit traces Ludwig's career — and passion — as a collector, from his first purchase while on a trip to Italy in 1804 to his death in 1868, some of his more spectacular purchases noted in the show are the Barberini Satyr and the Rondanini Medusa. Aug. 22 through Nov. 23.

When Hollywood Is Cast as Villain

by Walter Goodman

Top, movie fans go wild in John Schlesinger's 1975 film version of "The Day of the Locust," based on the novel by Nathanael West, top right; right, Robert DeNiro and Ingrid Boulting in Elia Kazan's 1976 film "The Last Tycoon," adapted from the evocative, uncompleted novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald, bottom right. Both film adaptations were respectful to the originals, and if Fitzgerald and West had lived to see them, perhaps they would not have been distressed by what Hollywood did to their work.

Mary Ellen Mark/Lee Grosz (top left)

NEW YORK — Robert Stone's latest novel, "Children of Light," takes place largely on a movie set in Mexico. The narrator, a writer whose screenplay is undergoing filming, goes there in search of the starring actress, with whom he has had a love affair, and to see what's being done with or to his work. On neither count is he welcomed by the director, who is sensibly worried about the effects that the cocaine-snorting narrator will have on the shaky star and in any case doesn't want any writer interfering with the making of his movie.

The picture of moviedom that emerges is of a society high on drugs, stupefied by alcohol and dazzled by ego — an up-to-date appraisal, yet the spirit is fairly standard for novels about Hollywood, a town that has not by and large come off well at the hands of novelists. The reason can be found in the tension in "Children of Light" between the director and the writer. Having done his job and set down the words on paper, the writer becomes a nuisance, misguidedly determined, as the director sees it, to protect his precious words even at the expense of the movie.

Stone, a National Book Award winner who has done screenplays of two of his novels, "Hall of Mirrors" and "Dog Soldiers," says that the experience has not been "altogether enjoyable." He explains: "The work *is* not quite yours. The characters tend to flatten out. You're limiting the possibilities. With prose you can make scenes reverberate, but photography tends to reduce everything — there's only what you see and no more. The ambiguities are lost."

The relationship between moviemaker and novelist has always been difficult, never more so than in Hollywood's great days of the 1930s, when novelists of the caliber of F. Scott Fitzgerald, William Faulkner and Nathanael West were drawn there for the money and the glamour, but found that writing for the movies was discouragingly different from writing their novels. Their experiences remain instructive.

The unhappiest and most celebrated encounters of a major writer with Hollywood were, without compare, those of F. Scott Fitzgerald, who went west three times. Although the place exercised a powerful attraction on him, he found little joy there and no great success. His sufferings resulted in a cottage industry of memoirs.

Fitzgerald kept writing screenplays that never saw the darkness of a theater, and he took it hard. On his last visit in 1938, he was assigned the script of "Three Comrades," based on Erich Maria Remarque's anti-Nazi novel and learned once again that in Hollywood, the writer was not master. The movie's producer, Joseph Mankiewicz, rewrote much of the screenplay. Fitzgerald protested, reminding Mankiewicz that "I've written best-selling entertainment, and my dialogue is supposedly right up at the top. But I learn from the script that you've suddenly decided that it isn't good dialogue and you can take a few hours off and do much better." He asked, somewhat boyishly, "Oh, Joe, can't producers ever be wrong?"

The question answered itself, and all Fitzgerald could do was insert a character based on Mankiewicz in his uncompleted novel, "The Last Tycoon." Typically, what comes through in this evocative work is not Fitzgerald's despair over Hollywood, but his fascination with powerful figures like Irving Thalberg, the boy genius studio head who was the inspiration for the novel's protagonist, Monroe Stahr, the "last tycoon."

Biographers have seen in Fitzgerald's portrait of Stahr a strong element of identification. His lyrical description of the producer may be read as the self-eulogy of a writer whose career seemed to be coming apart: "He had flown up very high to see, on strong wings, when he was young. And while he was up there he had looked on all the kingdoms, with the kind of eyes that can stare straight into the sun. Beating his wings tenaciously and keeping on beating them, he had stayed up there longer than most of us, and then remembering all he had seen from his great height of how things were, he had settled gradually to earth." As Fitzgerald did not quite say, "Writing well is the best revenge."

A much tougher portrait of a Hollywood producer came from Budd Schulberg, a lesser novelist than Fitzgerald, but a more accomplished screenwriter ("On the Waterfront") and someone who saw Hollywood from the inside and gave the outsider Fitzgerald some of his better anecdotes. The son of a major producer, B.P. Schulberg, young Budd grew up among the people whom Fitzgerald found so exotic and exasperating. Budd was treated like a member of the family and then went off and wrote "What Makes Sammy Run," a scathing dissection of a ruthless producer, Sammy Glick, with none of the romance that can be found in "The Last Tycoon." Sammy did not soar; he clawed. Schulberg, the Hollywood kid, was not susceptible to the illusions of a soft outsider like Fitzgerald. Perhaps the lesson is that you have to feel comfortable in Hollywood before you can simultaneously do good work for it and kick it around.

The best-known and probably the best novelist to find his way to Hollywood was William Faulkner. His experience there was little more successful than Fitzgerald's, but he seems not to have taken it much to heart. For him Hollywood was mainly a way of making some money so that he could hasten back to Oxford, Mississippi, and to his real writing. He and the director Howard Hawks had an understanding of sorts. "When I need money," said Faulkner, "I call him, and when he needs a script he calls me."

Hollywood made Faulkner uneasy. Not long after his first arrival at M-G-M, in the spring of 1932, he told a newspaper writer, "The truth is I was scared by the hullabaloo over my arrival, and when they took me into a projection room to see a picture and kept assuring me that it was all going to be very easy, I got flustered." When you write novels, after all, you don't have to attend story conferences and watch the rushes and be pelted with advice from a roomful of non-writers, some of them near illiterates, and get into the spirit of "collaborating." What could be more offputting to a novelist, particularly one of Faulkner's inward inclinations?

Faulkner's first encounter with a big studio was not untypical for new recruits. During his one-year contract, he worked on nine "properties," only two of which were produced, and he received screen credit on only one of those. Producers in those years were famous for changing writers in mid-project. As Budd Schulberg observed in a memoir, even the wisest producers "looked upon the screenwriter as low man on the totem pole."

For a serious novelist, who is in control of his work from the first word to the last and tends to resist even the most respectfully phrased suggestions of a book editor, who is as committed to the written work as he is, the ways of moviedom must seem sacrilegious. As in "Children of Light," it must seem to the writer that directors look upon a script as an impediment to the free flow of their visual imaginations and that producers see writers as handymen called in to help shape the producer's conception, along with the people who do the music, design the sets, arrange the lighting and whatnot. The writer learns the bitter meaning of the line about a picture being worth 1,000 or 10,000 words.

Today's producers tend to be more polite, more conscious of their public image perhaps than the moguls of the 1930s and certainly better educated, and some good novelists continue to make the transition to being good screenwriters. Still, it seems to be in the nature of the art and business of moviemaking that a literary idea is a "property," subject to whatever adjustments are required for transforming it to the needs of the screen. As Faulkner once said, screenwriting offered "no chance for the individual to make something as he himself thinks it should be made." Serious novelists do not tend to make good collaborators.

Many novelists have decided that, if they are fortunate enough to sell a book to the screen, the sanest thing is to take the check and look the other way. Faulkner was in Hollywood in the early 1930s when M-G-M made "The Story of Temple Drake," based on his novel, "Sanctuary," but he did not write the screenplay. More than a decade later, M-G-M made a far better movie of "Intruder in the Dust,"

Continued on page 9

Josephine Barstow as Benigna confronted by the "black mask" of her past.

Penderecki Opera Is Star at Salzburg

by Andrew Clark

SALZBURG — The Polish composer Krzysztof Penderecki has written three operas, the latest of which — "Die schwarze Maske" — is the center of attention at this year's Salzburg Festival.

The work is half mystery play and half psycho-thriller, and it looks certain to join Penderecki's already extensive catalog of popular successes. But it tells us little about the composer that we do not know already.

Like "The Devils of Loudun," completed in 1969 and first staged in Hamburg, and "Paradise Lost," premiered in Chicago in 1978, "Die schwarze Maske" (The Black Mask) is haunted by the theme of man's fall from grace into a state of helpless, hell-bent wickedness and destruction. There is plenty here to appeal to the modern imagination, including black magic, black comedy, blackmail, sex and superstition; and by steering clear of the great issues of politics, philosophy, art and religion, Penderecki works on a much more immediate level than many other contemporary opera composers.

But he has yet to convince us that he is truly a dramatic composer, able to lift the text onto a new psychological and atmospheric plane through the medium of music. What "Die schwarze Maske" amounts to, therefore, is a veiled form of musical sensationalism — like a weak relative of the "Salome" of Richard Strauss — in which Penderecki takes us through his usual spectrum of musical styles and tricks, and winds up with a succession of noisy climaxes.

These were transmitted with predictable accuracy and skill by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under Woldemar Nelsson. The quality of the orchestral playing, the showcase nature of the festival and its resources for casting and staging have always been outstanding attractions for any composer who receives a festival commission, and Salzburg has done Penderecki proud, with a cast of uniform strength and a shrewd staging by Harry Kupfer.

Following successful Salzburg performances of his "St. Luke's Passion" in 1970 and "Magnificat" in 1974, the commissioning of an opera from Penderecki in 1982 came as no surprise. The festival committee turned down several of the composer's initial suggestions for a libretto before eventually agreeing to an opera based on a little-known one-act play in German by the early-20th-century Silesian author Gerhart Hauptmann. Penderecki made a special plea for Kupfer as stage director, and together they set about fashioning the play into a libretto.

Lasting about an hour and three-quarters without an intermission, the opera has rewarding roles for 13 principals, as well as four smaller parts and an invisible chorus. Set in a small Silesian town in 1662, the action takes place in the home of the mayor, who has invited a group of distinguished but basically incompatible guests to a festive dinner. A background of plague, carnival and religious intolerance provides an underlying air of falseness and tension. The mayor's good intentions have the opposite of the desired effect, as the spicy past of his beautiful wife, Benigna, returns to haunt her and envelope others in its diabolical web. By the final curtain, only Löwel Perl, a wandering Jew, has survived.

The score starts with a series of shuffling neo-Baroque rhythms, reminiscent of Stravinsky and married to a parlando style of writing for the voice. But the effect overstays its welcome, and Penderecki's concentration on the brass and lower strings means the textures of the music are dark, somber and congested. The harmonies throughout are chromatic, but they constantly hover toward tonality in a manner that has characterized most of the composer's music for more than a decade.

At various points throughout the score, Penderecki inserts suspended passages of instrumental music, for which he draws on his experience with *glissandi* and unusual effects, disturbing the convivial mood and instilling an air of eerie, supernatural tension. Instead of recalling the wilder experiments with sound that characterized his avant-garde years, these passages show that Penderecki's musical imagination is just as much at home with a conventional palette of bells, vibraphone, celesta and side-drum. There are also passing references to 17th-century dance music, Protestant hymns and several of Penderecki's own compositions. The work's most noticeable built-in weakness is the appearance of the "black mask" of the title so early in the plot, committing both composer and producer to an uphill struggle to maintain dramatic impetus for the remainder of the evening.

The role of Benigna is the only one to offer an extended vocal scena. But even here Penderecki's vocal line leaves all the characterization and psychology of the part to the text and the singer's acting skills. Josephine Barstow had the right beauty and presence, but in spite of an attractive plummy timbre, she was unable to cut through the orchestra or dominate through force of character.

Other leading members of the cast, each providing distinctive cameos, included Walter Raffeiner as the Mayor, Hans Franzen as the Gardener, Malcolm Smith as the Pastor, Rainer Scholze as the Count and Marjana Lipovsek as the Housekeeper. The performance was enhanced by the costumes of Reinhard Heinrich and the single set by Hans Schavernoch.

After four festival performances in the Kleines Festspielhaus, the last of which is on Aug. 27, the production moves to the Vienna State Opera. ■

Andrew Clark is a journalist and music critic based in Switzerland.

WEEKEND

A Fine Cast in 'Mona Lisa'

by Mark Hunter

PARIS — It's not hard to see why Bob Hoskins won the best actor award at Cannes this year for his role as George, the ex-convict partner of a prostitute in Neil Jordan's "Mona Lisa." Hoskins gives one the sense of playing up, not down, to a character who accurately describes himself as "cheap"; he puts dignity into a man who by any standard is something of a dummy. His performance and those of Michael Caine and Cathy Tyson are the saving graces of "Mona Lisa."

At the start George is hired by Mortwell (Caine), whose porn and prostitution empire has been built by virtue of a self-proclaimed talent for "noticing details," to drive Simone (Tyson) to and from her wealthy clients. Jordan uses the film's first half as a guided tour of the London sex scene, from hotels guarded by detectives to a somewhat overdone hell of streetwalkers, leading to the moment when Simone asks George to track down the girl who worked the streets with her when they were held in a brutal pimp's stable. By then we've seen enough cruelty, on the terrain and in Tyson's eyes, to understand that the stakes are life and death for everyone concerned. And we can see why George falls in love with her: She's not merely tough but magnificently brave.

Jordan's admirably unstinting realism coexists with an at-times-annoying undertow of sentimental and social cliché — the rich and ridiculous clients, the whore with a heart of gold. (The same defect appears in Michael Kamen's now-tough, now-soft music.) Another weakness is implicit in George's character: He's smart enough to play detective, but naïve enough to ignore Simone's motivations for finding her friend. That naïveté allows Jordan to set up frequent shocks, but turns what should be the film's most frightening scene, in which George discovers the missing girl and literally carries her off, into a sleazy farce, as yet another wealthy pervert performs his favorite trick.

Caine, in a secondary role, does a yeoman's job of holding the film together. His social-climbing thug crystallizes the respectable sadism against which Tyson so desperately struggles. Although George survives their final clash — which might serve as a model of tight action directing — he emerges only a bit wiser. In Jordan's world, only the dumb survive.

John Cleese in "Clockwise."

□

The French director Michel Deville's films, such as last year's César-winning "Péril en la Demeure," frequently use impenetrable but false appearances to set up a closing shock of reality. Deville's new film, "Le Paltoquet" (The Jerk) takes this manipulation of appearances into the realm of pure abstraction.

There is no pretext whatsoever of realism in this murder mystery, adapted from Franz Rudolph Falk's thriller, "On a Tué pendant l'escale" (a copy of which figures as a prominent prop in the film, as though the characters are consulting it to see what they should do next). Nearly all the action takes place on a theatrical stage, where a bar owner (Jeanne Moreau) and the jerk (Michel Piccoli) grudgingly serve characters called the Professor, the Doctor, the Journalist and the Honorable Merchant, and the female object of their desires, played by Fanny Ardant as a steel-eyed coquette.

Their daily card party is interrupted by their friend the Commissioner, who has just discovered a corpse. Before long it emerges that the card party includes the killer.

So far the schema is composed of two-dimensional stereotypes — and that is exactly where Deville keeps it. Reverse stereotyping is the Commissioner's investigative method; the most apparently innocent character must be guilty. In this context, every gesture contains its own perverse inversion. When the Merchant (Philippe Léotard) can't persuade the jerk to drink a cocktail of cigarette ashes and liquor, he swallows it himself to prove that his demand is "absolutely normal."

Deville proves again that he's an actor's director by wringing from Piccoli his most unnervingly original performance in years. Gone are the stock twitches and the intense deadpan, replaced by a sneaky omnipresence and a servile indifference. Deville works the same magic with Ardant, who here seems not so much to be beautiful as to be eerily impersonating beauty, and achieving it by constant sleight-of-hand. It is not incidental that Deville's settings, carefully tailored to the wide screen, and André Diot's theater-style lighting function entirely by suggestion, like the performances.

Deville never lets the viewer forget that none of this makes literal sense. The closing sequence, in which the action and setting abruptly mutate into conventional realism, leaves one wondering which set of characters imagined the other. What is most curious about this film is that such an analytical offering can generate a growing excitement.

□

The American expatriate director Bob Swaim (whose "La Balance" swept the 1983 Césars) asks viewers of his "Half Moon Street" (showing in France as "Escort Girl") to believe the following:

- Lauren Slaughter (Sigourney Weaver), a Harvard Ph.D. and outspoken feminist, receives an anonymous videocassette that inspires her to become an escort service prostitute, and thereby furthers her career in a London think tank specializing in Middle Eastern affairs (pun intended).
- Lord Bulbeck (Michael Caine), who is singlehandedly arranging peace in the Middle East, falls in love with her, and no one warns him off a notorious prostitute with ties to a suspect organization, because political sex scandals are now a thing of the past.
- It is necessary to relentlessly and gratuitously expose an actress's body in order to prove she is a modern woman.
- When a rich Arab says he's your friend, it means he plans to kill you in the clumsiest way possible, and the authorities will nearly let him get away with it.
- The dead expressions on Weaver's and Caine's faces do not betray a total lack of conviction in their roles.

This is a test: If you believe any or all of the above, you are in danger of becoming as stupidly cynical as this worthless movie.

□

"Clockwise," a comedy by the English director Christopher Morahan (known mainly for a long and distinguished theater career), never fails to be amusing. One can fault it only for falling short of the howl of laughter it seems to deserve.

Morahan and the scriptwriter Michael Frayn owe much of the credit for this film's success to the leading player, John Cleese, a former member of the Monty Python troupe and star of the late English TV series "Fawlty Towers." As Brian Stimpson, the upwardly mobile headmaster of a less than prestigious secondary school, Cleese reminds you of those reformed smokers who stub their moral butts in your eye, a reprobate of punctuality who hammers the value of timely precision into everyone within range.

Having arrived at what he ceaselessly calls "a historic moment," Stimpson haplessly maneuvers himself toward missing its crowning event, when he will deliver his inaugural chairman's speech to a society of headmasters of "schools with famous names," as he so admiringly and resentfully puts it.

He eventually keeps his date with history, although hardly in the style he was expecting. Strewn in his wake are the rubble of various automobiles, the moral stature of a monastery, two suits of clothes, a youthful romance (with the frenetically wide-eyed Penelope Wilton), and his marriage, career and mind. There is a great scene as Stimpson, reverting to obsessive form, whips the schoolmasters into a semblance of shape.

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.

Jeanne Moreau, Jean Yanne and Michel Piccoli in Michel Deville's "Le Paltoquet."

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

ENGLAND

LONDON:
●British Museum (tel:636.15.55).
— To Feb. 15: Archaeology in Britain: New Views of the Past; discoveries and achievments of the past 40 years.
●Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
— To Oct. 5: L'Amour Fou, photography and Surrealism. 200 photographs by artists and photographers associated with Surrealism, including André Breton, Magritte, Dali, Man-Ray, Brassai and Kertesz.
— To Oct. 5: Dreams of a Summer Night: Scandinavian painting at the turn of the century.
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— To Aug. 31: Prints and sculpture, 1984-86, by Barry Flanagan.
— To Aug. 31: Jasper Johns: "Savarin" monotypes.

FRANCE

PARIS:
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Aug. 24: Recent works by Toni Grand and Enzo Cucchi.
— To Oct. 13: A showing of 250 works of sculpture from between the years 1900-1970, entitled, What is modern sculpture?
●Hotel de Ville, Salle Saint-Jean (tel: 42.76.51.53).
— To Aug. 24: George Grosz in Berlin: 150 works by the caricaturist and satirical artist from his years in Berlin, 1912-1932.
●Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 42.97.27.00).
— To Sept. 28: Three Centuries of Spanish-American Gold and Silver Work; 17th-19th century works from the Fernandez-Blanco museum in Buenos-Aires.
●Musée Bourdelle (tel: 45.48.67.27).
— To Sept. 28: Arbit Blatas and the School of Paris.
●Musée Cernuschi (tel: 45.63.50.75).
— To Oct. 12: Animal art motifs in Japan from the the time the Shoguns, 18th-19th centuries.
●Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
— To Sept. 21: African and Oceanic Masks and Sculpture: 110 works from a private collection.
— To Sept. 7: Nouveaux Réalistes: 110 works by 13 artists of the movement dating from the early 1960s and including Yves Klein, Arman, César, Christo.

NICE:
●Musée National Message Biblique Marc Chagall:
— To Oct 6: Religious art and influence in the painting and drawing of Delacroix.
●Galerie des Ponchettes (tel: 93.62.31.24).
— To Sept. 30: 'Matisse and Tahiti" includes drawings, gouaches, and works by contemporaries (Redon, Rousseau, Gauguin).

NIMES:
●Musée des Beaux Arts (tel: 66.67.38.21).
— To Sept. 30: Francis Picabia retrospective.

VALLAURIS:
●Atelier Sassi-Milici (tel: 93.64.34.40).
— To Sept. 30: 80 ceramic works by Picasso, from the collection of Jaqueline Picasso.

GERMANY

DUSSELDORF:
●Kunstmuseum (tel: 899.24.60).
— To Oct. 1: The Passion: 60 Drawings by German expressionist Otto Pankok from the 1930s.

ESSEN:
●Villa Hügel.
— To Nov. 2: The largest showing to date of art from East Germany in the West, entitled "Baroque in Dresden — A European Metropolis in the 18th Century." Over 600 works from royal collections from the period 1694-1733.

HAMBURG:
●Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.82.5).
— To Sept. 14: Eve and the Future: The changing image of women as reflected in art since the French Revolution. 350 works of graphic, plastic and video art.

ITALY

FLORENCE:
●Fort Belvedere.
— To Sept. 7: Donatello and His People, contains 100 pieces of sculpture by Donatello and the generation he influenced, including Ghiberti, della Quercia, Michelozzo.
●Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40).
— To Sept. 7: Sacred and profane views of Mary Magdalene by artists from the middle ages to the 20th century: Giotto, Titian and de Chirico figure among 134 works.

GENOVA:
●Museo d'Arte Contemporanea Villa Croce.
— To Sept. 14: Nearly 200 works by German Expressionist Otto Dix, mainly from the 1920s and 30s.

MILAN:
●Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13).
— To Sept. 8: An exhibition of French art of the past 25 years, with works by Dubuffet, Picasso, Klein, Adami, and others.

ROME:
●Museo Nazionale delle Arte Tradizioni.
— To Nov. 30: Nearly 500 works of 19th century gold- and silverwork by Italian craftsmen.
●Palazzo dei Conservatori.
— To Aug. 30: The Tranquil Abode of the Gods, Art and artifacts excavated from the 1st century imperial Roman villa on Esquiline hill.

VENICE:
●Ca' Pesaro.
— To Oct. 5: Private collections from Europe and North America contribute to an exhibition of 160 works by Swiss artist Paul Klee ranging from 1896 to 1940.
●Giardini di Castello.
— To Sept. 28: The 42d Venice Biennale has as its theme 'Art and Science,' and explores the relationship between the visual arts and new technology.
●Palazzo Grassi, (tel: 710.711)
— To Oct. 12: Futurismo & Futurismi. A comprehensive review of the various aspects of the Futurist movement.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:
●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Sept. 9: French Graphic Art 1860-1900: Etchings of the Impressionist school and lesser known contemporaries.

LEYDEN:
— To Sept. 22: Treasures From Turkey: An overview of the civilizations of Asia minor; 400 objects from 20 different museums in Turkey, including the Topkapi museum in Istanbul.

SPAIN

BARCELONA:
●Palacio de la Virreina.
— To Aug. 30: Modern Masters of the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection: Over 100 paintings, including 70 from between 1900-1930 by the best known Impressionist and Cubist painters.

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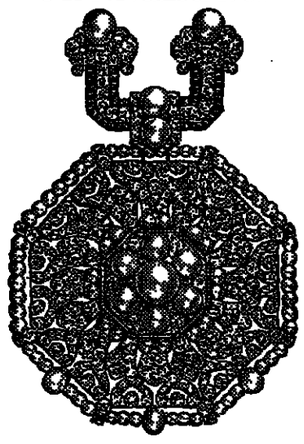

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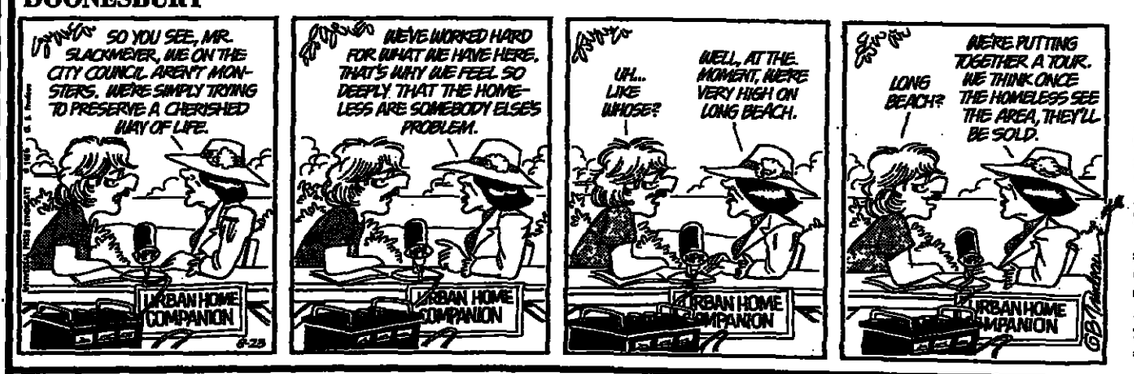

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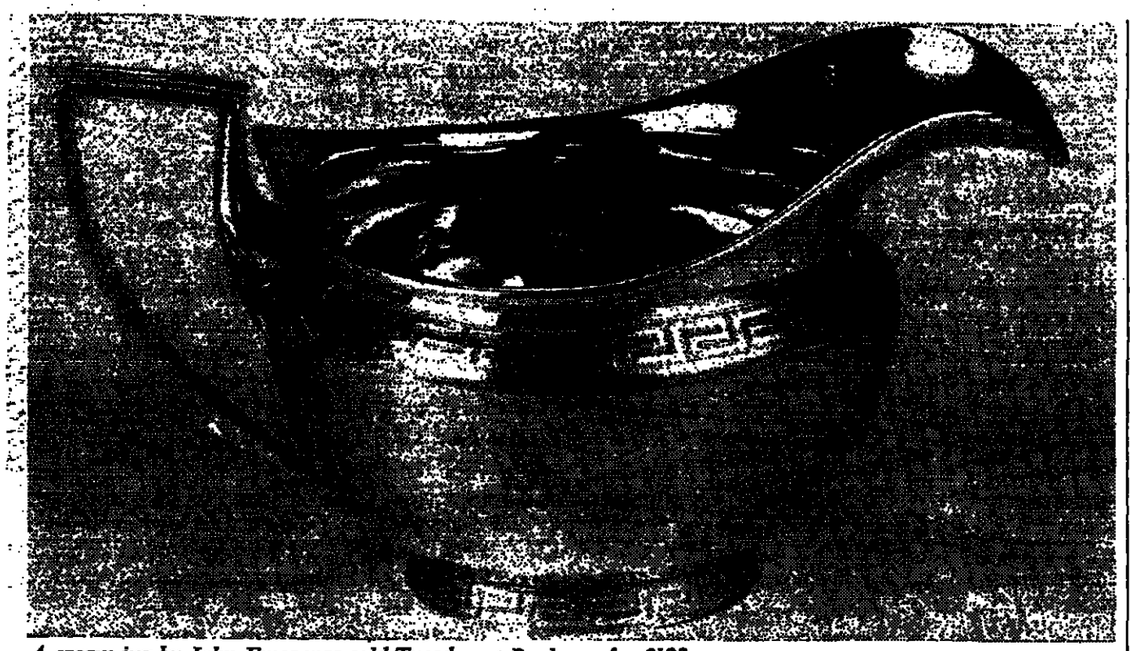
WEEKEND



A cream jug by John Emes was sold Tuesday at Bonhams for £122.

A Small World of Good Silver

LONDON — Away from the glitter and glamour of Sotheby's and Christie's much-publicized sales, there survives an enchanting, small world where good silver, pleasing watercolors or decent furniture can be bought at auction.

At Bonhams, on Montpelier Street, only a five-minute walk from Harrods, the subject on Tuesday was Old Sheffield (early silver-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

plate), electroplate and silver. Fewer than 10 of the 371 lots offered that day would have been admitted onto the exalted premises at Sotheby's and Christie's. This is not due to any aesthetic bias on the part of departmental directors at Sotheby's or Christie's but rather to financial consideration.

In-house instructions issued by Sotheby's require the firm to reject works of art worth less than £400 ($600). Sotheby's silver department, desperate at the thought of losing many good pieces, negotiated a lower limit with the management, which agreed in principle to accept items worth as little as £200. But that does not help very much. Psychologically the harm is done, and wares in this low price range rarely appear anymore.

As a result, entire categories, of which *some were represented at Bonhams on* Tuesday, simply do not find their way into Sotheby's. Indian silver made in the 19th century, in a style that sometimes blends the Western and Eastern traditions, is one of them. A typical example was a delightful bowl with a ribbed body that sold for £66. The ludicrous pricing partly reflects the fact that Indian silver of that period has not been studied.

A most interesting bowl, described by Bonhams as "Middle Eastern," almost certainly falls into a related category. The triangular arches engraved on the foot, a typical device of Islamic metalwork in India, leave no doubt as to its provenance. The flimsy material — apparently low-grade silver, cataloged by Bonhams among the so-called allied wares — is very light in the hand.

Very few collectors go after low-grade silver, which is considered something of an underworld of art. Yet the bowl has undeniable quality. It is attractive enough to have induced James Lowe, the silver expert at Bonhams, to give it a half-page illustration in the catalog — which would have been an unthinkable move at Sotheby's and Christie's. At £110, the early-20th-century piece was a good buy.

Even categories that are not spurned by the most traditionally minded collectors of old silver find a haven at Montpelier Street. Such is the case with flatware (spoons, ladles, cutlery), most of which is not worth enough money for Sotheby's and Christie's to consider. They would not look twice at the elegant George III marrow scoop made in London in 1768 and bought by Alex Klugmann, a silver dealer with a good eye, for a trifling £77.

A more spectacular instance in the Bonhams auction was a group of pieces by Hester Bateman, a famous London silversmith. A marrow scoop with the London mark corresponding to the year 1778, and another, dated 1784, sold together for £220. They were followed by a piece of great rarity, a poultry skewer decorated with garlands. It was bought for £198 by the "commissions clerk" at Bonhams, a member of the silver department who handles absentee bids. There was also a pair of kitchen spoons stamped with the 1773 mark, which went for £352, six desert spoons with the 1790 mark that sold for £209.

While flatware arouses little interest outside collecting circles, vessels have a more immediate appeal to anyone who loves the *objets d'art* of the past. But again, those at Bonhams in Tuesday's would never have been seen at Sotheby's or Christie's because of standing regulations concerning minimum value.

A typical case is a beautifully shaped cream jug by John Emes, a famous silversmith of the neoclassical age. Ultimately, the outline of the object goes back to Chinese bronze vessels from the 10th and 9th centuries B.C., reinterpreted in the 18th century by Chinese potters and borrowed from them by English craftsmen. The jug is sparingly decorated with a so-called Greek key pattern on the foot and shoulder. On the body, a bird seen sideways is finely incised. This, observes Lowe, is a crest — the top of a coat of arms — that could have belonged to any number of people at the time.

The jug, weighing 196 grams, sold very cheaply at £122. True, such a piece was once part of a set, and hundreds of similar pieces were made in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Just now, it is not worth a penny more, and now is precisely the time to go after them. The abundance, I suspect, will not last very long.

Better opportunities still are occasionally available from the later 19th century. According to the English customs definition retained by auction rooms in their more traditional departments, an object is an antique only if it is more than 100 years old. Post-1886 silver is therefore sold under the disconcerting heading "modern English silver," even when its style makes it anything but modern looking. For "modern" silver of this kind, experts do not even bother to note the year mark, though this was always stamped, in accordance with the assay laws of the period. Right now the marks are not readily identifiable, but when the three-volume biographical dictionary of British silversmiths from 1838 to 1914, compiled by Sotheby's silver expert and scholar John Culme, is published in a couple of years, it will make identification instant and send prices climbing much higher than the current level, particularly after the 18th-month-long depression that has been affecting the market for antique and "modern" silver.

In Tuesday's auction, a tea and coffee set consisting of a coffee pot, a tea pot, a sugar bowl and a cream jug provided a typical late Victorian interpretation of the rococo style. The four-piece set, weighing 1,774 grams sold for £610 — peanuts.

What makes sales such as Tuesday's particularly attractive is the obvious lack not just of hype but of any attempt at artificially pushing up prices. Reserves are kept to a minimum and play the purely protective role that should always be theirs. Because there is little or no speculation involved, the proportion of objects failing to sell is minimal. Out of 371 lots of Old Sheffield, electroplate and silver — the last accounting for more than half — only 13 were bought in. Many bids were made by the commissions clerk, and of those, many were close to the lower estimate — in other words, the game was played transparently in complete fairness, a virtue rare enough to be underlined these days. ■

Hollywood as Villain

Continued from page 7

and again the screenplay was not by Faulkner. (It was by a writer of westerns and detective movies named Ben Maddow.) Faulkner was glad to leave what he called "that damned West Coast place," but he didn't take the romantic position that Hollywood could ruin a good writer. "Nothing can injure a man's writing if he's a first-rate writer," he told an interviewer. "If a man is not a first-rate writer, there's not anything can help it much."

Another first-rate writer, Nathanael West, did a long tour of duty in Hollywood without excessive complaining. He lived there from 1933, after the publication of "Miss Lonelyhearts," to his early death in a car accident in 1940. He may have been saving his passions up for "A Day of the Locust," the novel about Hollywood that was published in 1939 and which some of his admirers believe is his best book. It was described by his friend Schulberg as "a puke-green phantasmagoria of life in the lower depths of the house of horrors" — West's "metaphor for Hollywood." Like Fitzgerald's "Last Tycoon," "The Day of the Locust" in time made it into a movie; both adaptations were respectful to the originals and estimable works in their own right, and if Fitzgerald and West had lived to see them, perhaps they would not have been distressed.

"The Day of the Locust" begins with Tod Hackett, a set designer, ready to leave his office. He hears "a great din," hurries to the window, and this is what he sees: "An army of cavalry and foot was passing. It moved like a mob; its lines broken, as though fleeing from some terrible defeat. The dolmans of the hussars, the heavy shakos of the guards, Hanoverian light horse, with their flat leather caps and flowing red plumes, were all jumbled together in bobbing disorder. Behind the cavalry came the infantry, a wild sea of waving sabretaches, sloped muskets, crossed shoulder belts and swinging cartridge boxes."

Tod watches until this make-believe army disappears "behind half a Mississippi steamboat." That vision, West is telling us, is what movies are about, and his description is what writing is about.

Robert Stone, who has written four unproduced screenplays in addition to the screen adaptations of his own novels, reports that interest has been expressed in making "Children of Light" into a movie. Would he want to do the screenplay? Yes, he would, in the belief or hope that of all his novels, this one would lend itself most readily to a movie script. The fascination of the movies endures along with the disappointments. ■

© 1986 The New York Times

Ghent: Many Homes for Art

by Steven J. Dryden

GHENT, Belgium — One of the traditional rules of museum-going — wait for a rainy day — doesn't apply in Ghent this summer. There are, to be sure, plenty of Flemish masterpieces inside museums and churches, available to idle away a stormy afternoon. But what many visitors have found more intriguing is the "Chambres d'Amis" exhibition.

To see it, you need both good weather and sturdy shoes. "Chambres d'Amis" is spread out over the city in 53 houses, each with a work created for the exhibit by a contemporary artist. Because the artists were selected to represent the spectrum of present-day trends, the results vary widely. In some homes, works have been placed inside without significantly disturbing the owner's arrangements, but many of the houses were radically altered in accordance with the artists' ideas. Interiors have been painted or sculptures affixed to walls.

A snake-like stone and glass sculpture by the Italian Mario Merz, from the *arte povera* school (which uses elementary materials), runs through three rooms. In another house, the Japanese eclectic artist Kazuo Katase has used tinted windows to produce an eerie phosphorescent glare that is almost unbearable.

Taking art out of what some see as the sterile and intimidating confines of the museum is not new, of course. But the organizer of "Chambres d'Amis," Jan Hoet, the director of the Museum of Contemporary Art in Ghent, believes that many such attempts to liberate art have failed. To display art in "sunny, elegantly laid out parks or in strategically chosen squares in the center of town," Hoet wrote in the introduction to the catalog, is "exhibitionism . . . indeed the worst remedy for the museum's isolation."

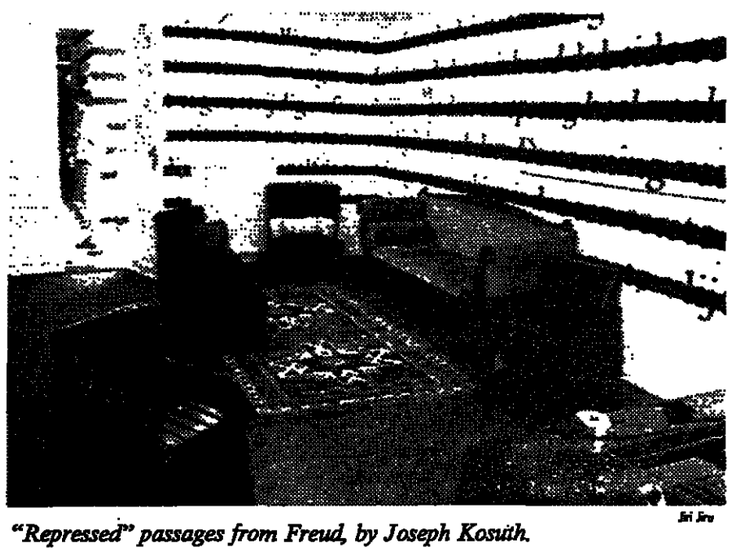
By locating the exhibition in homes, Hoet hopes to diminish the museum's "manipulating, all-embracing power" and achieve a "sensitive, mysterious penetration" — art "where everyday life and rituals are . . . going on in the most evident, natural manner." To further discourage charges of artistic elitism, the homes were selected so that visitors can see a cross-section of Ghent: the immigrant and student quarters along with the city's elegant Art Nouveau townhouses.

Some of the exhibit's more popular works are the result of the interaction between the artists and the occupants of the homes. The American conceptual artist Joseph Kosuth covered the interior walls of a home belonging to a Freudian psychiatrist with wallpaper bearing quotations from Freud. The words, however, are crossed out. For the psychiatrist, André Vereecken, the work, with its suggestion of a "repressed text," highlights "the essence of the therapeutic act."

The West German Wolfgang Robbe reacted to the extensive art collection in another home by building walls in the center of the rooms that prevent the viewer from seeing the works. Only one side of a frame and a portion of an Oriental rug are visible.

"Chambres d'Amis," which runs through Sept. 21, is generally visible from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., Tuesday through Sunday. Half the houses are open each day. Two days are needed to see the entire exhibit. Maps and other information are available at the Museum of Contemporary Art in the Citadelpark (tel. 91/211-703). ■

Steven J. Dryden is a regular contributor to the IHT.



"Repressed" passages from Freud, by Joseph Kosuth.

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge
26¼	16¾	PacRs pf	2.00	7.7		11	26	25¾	26	
17¾	13¾	PacSol	.48	2.7	16	16	17¾	17½	17½	— ½
69¾	34	PacTel s	3.84	5.8	13	2261	67¼	66¼	66½	+ ¼
37¾	29⅝	PacUn	2.48	6.5	12	1368	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ¼
42⅜	25¾	PanAm	.40	1.5	15	2797	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
25	25⅜	PaineW pf	2.25	7.8		20	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
9⅝	5⅝	PanAm				1067	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
1¾	⅞	PanAm wi				287	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
24⅜	13	Pancn n	.20	1.3	13	107	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	25¾	PanhEC	2.30	5.3	13	4388	44¼	43½	43½	— ⅝
29⅜	19⅜	PanAm n			14	204	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
24	17½	Panash			17	28	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
13⅜	⅜	Pandyn				228	6⅝	5⅝	6	— ⅛
18⅜	12¼	ParkEl	.12	.8	18	80	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	ParkDr	.92	11		231	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
39½	28¾	ParkHa	.80	2.1	13	1601	38¼	37¾	38	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅝	ParkPr s				4271	3	2¾	3	
13¾	11¾	PayNP	.64	4.3	15	130	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
27½	13½	PayCsh	.16	.8	17	4271	19⅜	19½	19⅜	+ ⅛
⅜		Pengo				113	⅜	⅜	⅜	
62	45	Penlan			23	1233	57¾	56½	57	— ⅛
66¾	46½	Pennzy	2.48	3.7		1582	67½	66¾	67¼	— ⅛
43¾	29⅝	PepCl	2.56	6.1	16	1686	42¼	41¾	42	— ⅛
33¾	25⅜	PepCl pf	4.40	13.2		2002	33	33	33	
39¾	29¾	PepCl pf	4.50	15.5		252	29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
98⅜	69	PepCl pf	8.60	9.9		1200	87	86¾	87	+ ½
49¾	36¾	PepCl pf	6.92	9.9		2000	74	74	74	— ½
107	95¼	PepCl pr	11.00	10.3		602	108	107	108	+ ½
111	102	PepCl pr	13.00	12.0		1162	108½	108	108½	+ ½
99⅞	78¾	PepCl pr	9.70	9.1		2773	97⅝	96	96⅜	— ⅝
59	38	PennR				38	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
34¾	22⅝	PennPr pf	1.50	5.3		23	31½	31	31½	— ⅛
51	34½	Pennzoil	1.20	2.1	38	705	57½	56⅝	57⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	14⅞	PeopEn	1.52	8.2	10	1351	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
29¾	14⅞	PeopEn	1.72	10.4		1000z	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
39¼	27⅛	PepBoy	.52	1.3	26	727	40	39¾	40	+ ⅛
35¾	19	PerkEl s	.44	2.3	16	3140	19¾	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
36¾	23	PerkEl	.60	2.2	16	623	28¼	27¾	27½	— ⅛
8¼	5¾	Petrie	.70	2.5	15	548	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
22¾	22¼	PetRs	3.51	e12.1		20	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
18⅜	15⅞	PetRs pf	1.57	8.3		38	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
7¾	4¾	PetInv	.64	2.4	18	2063	26½	25¾	26½	+ ⅛
72⅞	43¾	Pfizer	1.64	2.4	35	1941	69¾	68½	67¾	— ⅝
33½	16	PhelpD				1941	30¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
83	68¾	PhelpD pf	5.00	9.6		50	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
34	14	PhilEl	1.00	3.2	9	9997	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
49¾	36	PhilEl pf	3.80	9.4		1900z	40¾	40	40¼	+ ⅛
47¾	31¾	PhilEl pf	3.80	9.4		4402	46	45½	46	+ ⅛
48⅝	35	PhilEl pf	4.68	9.6		1530z	49	47¾	49	+ ⅛
71	51¾	PhilEl pf	6.75	9.4		7302	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ⅛
72¾	53	PhilEl pf	6.75	9.4		1002	72	71¾	72	+ ⅛
13⅜	9¾	PhilEl pf	1.41	10.3		57	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	9⅛	PhilEl pf	1.32	18.4		176	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
78	52	PhilEl pf	8.16	10.1		6000z	81⅛	79¾	81⅛	+ 1⅜
25⅜	19	PhilEl pf	2.17	8.4		22	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
84½	58⅜	PhilEl pf	6.80	7.9		1730z	86	84	86	+ 1½
36¾	27¼	PhilEl pf	4.83	9.3		14	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
85¼	66	PhilEl pf	7.70	7.9		1410z	97⅜	95¼	97⅜	+ 2⅛
94	68	PhilEl pf	7.80	8.1		6102	97½	96½	97½	— 1¼
94½	64½	PSEG pf	7.40	8.0		2302	93	92	92	— 2½
102¾	81½	PSEG pf	9.62	9.3		2002	103	102½	103	+ 2½
33⅜	21¼	Publick				117	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	12¾	Pueblo	.16	.7	13	67	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
14½	6⅛	PR Cem	.20e	2.4	8	12	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
24	11	PugetP	1.76	11.3	9	3048	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
10¾	6¾	PullPn	.09e	1.0	22	313	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
24	10½	PulteHm	.12	.5	28	191	13¾	13½	13½	
24	15	Purolat	.44	2.8		166	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
8	4⅜	Pyro				8	166	5¾	5½	5¾	

Q

84¾	48⅜	QuakO	1.40	1.7	18	524	83¼	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
6	3⅜	QuakSO	.20	3.2	12	684	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
8	4	Quanex				151	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
35⅜	25⅝	Quaker	1.72	5.0	12	42	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
40¾	19¼	QkRail	.28a	.9	15	125	30	29½	29¾	— ⅛

R

19	5¼	RBInd	.64	5		23	8¾	8	8	— ⅛
25⅛	24¾	RJR n	.80	3.2	14	2585	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
125⅜	108	RJR pf	11.50	9.3		1	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ ⅜
139⅛	122¾	RJR pf	12.96	9.3		154	137⅜	136⅝	137	— ⅜
11⅞	6¼	RLC	.20	2.1	22	305	9½	9¼	9½	
4⅛	3¼	RPC				58	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25	14⅜	RTE	.40	2.6	11	99	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
18¼	9¼	Radice				423	10⅛	10	10⅛	
77	46⅜	RaisPur	1.10	1.5	16	868	73½	72¾	73¼	— ⅛
44	29¾	Ramad			18	778	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
34⅜	16¾	Rancd	.84	4.8	12	6	21¼	21¼	21¼	
4¼	2⅜	RanerO				566	4¼	4	4	
140	65½	Raycm	.44	.4	16	540	71	72¼	72½	— ¼
13⅜	4½	Raymk				22	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
27¼	19¾	Raynr n	2.40	12.0		4	21¾	21¾	21¾	
67¾	46⅜	RaytTh	1.80	2.9	13	693	63	62¾	63	— ⅛
8	1¼	ReadBl	.02t			60	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
15	5	ReadBl pf	1.00			27	6¼	6	6¼	
3	2	ReadBl pf	1.38			40	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
17½	12⅜	RltRef	.40	8.2	9	17	17⅛	17	17¼	+ ⅛
16½	8⅜	RecnEq			31	583	13	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	8⅜	Redmn	.32	4.5	12	46	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	8⅜	Regen			51	17	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
⅛		Regal				16	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9⅜	5¼	ReslFn n				120	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
39½	29¾	ReichC	.80	2.4		60	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
14⅜	7⅜	ReoVp	.32	3.4	11	17	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
53½	29¾	RepNY s	1.12	2.3	12	276	50	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
57	52	RNY pfA	5.75e	10.8		4	53½	53½	53½	
35	21½	RepBk	1.64	4.5	8	834	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
36⅜	34⅜	RepBk pf	2.12	6.1		27	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
33⅜	21⅛	RshCot	.92	1.1	13	110	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
37⅞	24⅛	Revco	.80	2.2	21	4776	36⅛	36¼	36⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	10⅛	Revere				28	20¾	20¾	20¾	
19⅛	5¾	Revlon				1465	14⅝	13⅝	14	— ⅛
32¾	22	Rexhm	.70	2.4	13	210	29⅛	28¾	29	+ ⅛
22¼	13½	Rexnrd	.44	2.1	14	5928	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
52¾	30¼	RevMtl	1.00	2.3		231	44½	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
111	48⅝	RevM pf	4.50	4.9		2	92	92	92	+2
34⅛	19⅜	RevM pf	2.20	7.0		2	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
35½	21½	RiteAid	.38	1.7	20	341	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	⅝	RvrOak				233	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
69	32½	Roadsw	1.20	1.8	17	60	68½	66	66	— 1½
28⅝	13¾	Robtsn	1.20t			177	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	5½	RobtsIns				111	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	19⅛	RochG	2.28	7.8	4	222	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
49¾	34	RochTl	2.56	6.2	13	285	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
29¾	17½	RockTn n	1.20	6.9	13	272	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
48⅞	31¾	Rockwl	1.28	2.8	11	1353	45⅞	45½	45½	— ⅛
13	9½	RodNn n			9	48	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
36¾	22½	Rohm s	.80	2.5	17	709	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
28⅜	15⅜	RoperV			10	1353	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
40¾	23½	RolnCm	.42	1.1	43	38	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
34½	9¾	RollnE	.08	.3	41	215	32½	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
22⅜	6¼	RolnE wi				11	22	22	22	
18¼	10¾	Rollins	.48	2.9	21	87	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
35⅜	11	Roper	.44	1.8	28	37	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
47	32½	Rorer	1.12	3.0	5	487	37¾	36¾	37¼	+ ⅛
28⅜	13⅜	Rothch n			9	9	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
9	3¼	Rowan	.84	1.0	59	3269	4	4	4	— ⅛
87⅜	57⅝	RoyID	4.71e	5.4	9	3380	88	87⅜	87⅜	
17⅜	8¼	RoyInt				48	186	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	
28⅛	12⅝	RubenS s	.28	1.1	28	33	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
30⅜	15¼	RussBr			16	289	29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
39⅜	18⅜	RusTog	.76	2.4	13	14	32¼	31¾	32¼	
39⅛	15¾	Ryanair	.52	1.0	17	112	52¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
45¾	21	RyanH	1.12	3.1	17	236	36½	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	17⅜	Ryder s	.44	1.6	15	1395	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
27¾	10½	Rymer s	.40	2.1	13	1476	19⅜	18¾	19	— ⅛
23	14¾	Rymer			141	69	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
14⅜	10⅜	Rymer pf	1.17	8.8		17	13¾	13	13¼	+ ⅛

S

13	10⅝	SL Ind s	.16	1.4	12	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
45¾	28⅛	SPSTec	.88	2.1	16	13	42¾	42½	42¾	— ⅛
19	10⅝	Safeco	.84	4.3		227	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
18⅜	10⅝	SafetK	1.76e	14.3		70	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
22⅝	13¾	SfadBs	.30	1.7	27	188	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¾	StadSc			16	65	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅜	StadS wt				17	4¾	4¼	4¼	
38⅝	21¼	SaltKl s	.32	.9	31	128	36	35	35¾	+ ⅞
67⅜	39¾	Sanwy	1.70	2.4	17	16285x	69¾	68	69¾	+ ⅛
27⅞	19	StJoeP	1.82	5.8	11	92	32⅝	31½	32⅛	— ⅛
17¾	5⅝	ViSalant				44	13¾	13¾	13¾	
61	31½	SalliMi	.24	.4	22	335	60½	59⅞	60¼	— ⅛
52⅜	49¼	SalliM pf	2.85e	5.7		130	49⅝	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
59⅜	54¼	Salmn	3.44	6.1	11	2615	56¾	56¼	56¾	+ ⅛
41½	24¾	SDieGs	2.38	5.8	12	332	41⅝	40¾	41¼	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅜	SJuanB	.52a	6.5		256	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛

T

58¾	31⅜	TDK	.28e	.9	15	180	41¾	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
56⅜	30⅜	TECO	2.52	4.9	14	1464	52¾	52⅛	51⅞	— 1¼
24	15¾	TNP				34	16	15⅞	15⅞	
40¾	21½	TRE	1.32	5.8	12	149	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
		TRW	1.20	2.5	22	61	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	
110	75	TRW	3.00	3.8	247	265	79	78¾	79	— ⅛
201	140½	TRW pf	4.50	2.5		10	183	183	183	—4¼
2¼	⅞	vTacBt				18	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
121	73¼	TaffBrd	1.16	1.0	97	40	119	118¼	118¼	— ⅜
24¼	16	Talley	.20	1.5	13	95	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
25¾	15¼	Talley pf	2.50	12.5		2	20	20	20	— ⅛
137¼	73¾	Tambrd	3.48	2.9	21	50	118½	117¾	118	— ½
45	32¼	Tandy			14	1168	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	
23¾	13	Tandycft			14	14	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	
44¾	40¾	Talcrmx	1.80	1.7	30	405	40	39	39½	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	Telcom				35	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
367¾	227	Teldyn			12	55	322	320¼	321	+ ½
22⅜	12⅜	Telrate	.40	1.9	28	110	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
89	39¾	Temple				2	89	89	89	+ 1
35¾	25¼	Templn	.72	1.3	15	397	56¾	55¾	56¼	+ ⅜
41½	34½	Tenneco	3.04	7.6	9	1785	40¼	39⅝	40⅛	— ⅛
95¼	61½	Tenn pr	7.40	8.3		4	89½	89¼	89¼	— ⅛
29¾	17¾	Terdyn			522		904	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
15	7⅛	Tesoro	.40	4.7		79	9⅜	8¾	8½	— ⅛
27	19¾	Tesor pf	2.16	9.5		4	22¾	22¾	22¾	
35⅜	25⅜	Tesoro	3.00	9.4	7	3731	32¾	31¾	32	+ ⅛
32¼	14⅜	TxABc	1.00	3.6		1281	28¼	27¾	28	+ ⅛
23¾	16½	TxCmc	1.52	6.8	32	1688	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
41¼	24	TexEst	1.80	2.6		2852	27¾	27¾	27¾	
57⅜	45¾	TxEPt pf	4.97e	10.6		11	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ⅛
35	24	Texind	.20b	1.0	11	57	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
149¼	87½	Texinst	2.00	1.7		1159	119¾	117	119	+1⅝
33	22¾	TxPac	.40	1.4	19	7	28¼	27¾	28¼	
37½	25¾	TexUtil	2.68	7.2	9	3189	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅜	Texfl In			85	1094	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	12¾	Textron	1.80	3.2	10	970	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
15⅜	7¾	Thack			10	53	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
34½	19	ThrmEl			20	225	31¾	30¾	31¾	+ ⅛
35¾	23¼	ThmBet	1.52	3.2	28	76	47¾	47	47¼	+ ⅛
28¾	17	Thomln	.68a	3.1	12	15	22	22	22	
48⅜	33¾	ThorEl	2.80	6.1		26	46⅜	46	46	+ ⅛
21	14¾	Tidwtr	.27t			187	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅜	Tiger In				404	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
97⅜	52	Time	1.00	1.2	25	693	83	82	82¼	— ⅛
23⅜	13¾	Timplx			15	1424	16¾	15¾	16⅜	+ ⅛
45¾	29¾	TmpSq	1.50	2.3	12	2276	64¾	64	64	— ⅛
33⅜	40	Timken	1.20	2.4		38	42⅜	41½	41½	— ⅛
11⅜	5¼	Titan			21	44	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
16	10	Titan pf	1.80	8.2		18	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
33	16¼	Titan pf	2.50	8.2		12	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
23¾	15¾	Tokhm s	.48	2.5	12	35	19¾	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
23¾	21¾	TolEd pf	1.89	4.9		792	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
28¾	27¼	TolEd pf	3.72	11.8		11	31½	31¾	31½	+ ⅛
25¾	24¾	TolEd pf	3.70	11.8		11	31½	31¾	31½	+ ⅛
32¾	25¾	TolEd pf	3.47	11.0		32	31½	31¾	31½	+ ⅛
37¾	31⅜	TolEd pf	4.28	11.9		12	36	35¾	36	+ ⅛
25¾	18	TolEd pf	2.36	9.8		4	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
25¾	17	TolEd pf	2.21	9.8		80	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
17¾	12	TollBros	.56	3.6		100	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
12¼	9	TollBrn				89	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
15¾	14	Tonka s	.07	.2	18	397	30½	30	30½	
38¾	28	ToolRnt s	.40	1.5	12	12	27¾	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
29½	15⅜	Toro	.40	1.5	12	92	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
112	103½	Trch pf	8.57e	8.2		179	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	15⅜	ToroCo	.50	2.1	13	74	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
44	21¼	Tosco				157	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xds — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

Anderson Clayton Plans Cash Stock Repurchase

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Anderson, Clayton & Co. announced Friday that it plans to purchase up to 8 million shares of the company's shares outstanding for $60 in cash each, or a total of $480 million.

The board of the food conglomerate also voted to reject the cash tender offer by the New York investment companies of Bear Stearns & Co. and Gruss & Co. and Quaker Oats Co. for all shares of common stock at $56 a share.

Anderson, Clayton's cash offer is not conditioned upon any minimum number of shares being tendered, officials said. The company has about 12.2 million common shares outstanding.

The company also agreed to sell, before the closing of the cash offer, about 1.4 million shares of the company's previously issued common stock now held in its treasury to the employee stock-ownership plan.

Anderson Clayton's cash offer provides that until Sept. 12, the tender offer can be terminated if the company has entered into an agreement for an acquisition.

Exchange Upholds Fine On U.S. Futures Broker

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — First Commodity Corp. of Boston, one of the biggest U.S. retail futures brokers, has been expelled from the MidAmerica Commodity Exchange and fined a record $3.58 million for alleged fraudulent practices and other violations of exchange rules.

MidAmerica, an affiliate of the Chicago Board of Trade, on Wednesday reaffirmed an earlier decision to expel First Commodity and then imposed the fine, the largest ever levied by a U.S. futures or securities exchange.

First Commodity's general counsel, James Bruchs, who was expelled from the exchange along with its vice president, Stephen Meresman, said Thursday that they would appeal the decision, which they called a conspiracy to hurt the company's business.

MidAmerica has accused First Commodity of misleading customers through bogus promotional material and fraudulent sales tactics. In May, a federal court jury ordered First Commodity to pay $3.2 million to a laid-off Oklahoma oil-field worker who accused the traders of fraud.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Aug. 22

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.99	2.39	Sep	2.51½	2.55	2.50½	2.51½	
3.09	2.44	Dec	2.69	2.71¼	2.66½	2.68¼	+.01½
3.08	2.43½	Mar	2.74	2.76	2.72¼	2.73¾	+.02¾
2.98	2.48¼	May	2.67¼	2.69¼	2.65¼	2.67	+.01¾
2.58	2.23¼	Jul	2.36¼	2.39	2.36¼	2.38¾	+.02¼
2.39	2.17½	Sep				2.38¼	+.02¼

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,172
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,898 off 283

CORN (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

2.70	1.89¾	Sep	1.90½	1.90½	1.88½	1.88¾	—.01¾
2.39½	1.66¾	Dec	1.70	1.70	1.68¼	1.68¾	—.01¾
2.42½	1.76¼	Mar	1.81¼	1.81¼	1.79¼	1.79¾	—.01¾
2.42	1.83¼	May	1.87	1.87	1.85½	1.86	—.01¾
2.11	1.85¾	Jul	1.89¾	1.89¾	1.88¼	1.88¾	—.01¼
2.01½	1.83	Sep	1.89½	1.89½	1.87¾	1.88	—.01¼
1.97	1.83	Dec	1.93	1.94	1.92½	1.94	—.01

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 14,377
Prev. Day Open Int. 122,342 up 283

SOYBEANS (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

5.55¾	4.67½	Sep	4.67½	4.69½	4.75	4.78	
5.59½	4.66	Nov	4.74¾	4.76½	4.84¾	4.88½	—.02¾
5.65	4.75¼	Jan	4.83	4.83	4.76	4.77	—.02¾
5.76	4

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.12	Earnings reports	P.—
AMEX highs/lows	P.13	Euro-CP	P.12
NYSE prices	P. 6	Gold markets	P.11
NYSE highs/lows	P.10	Interest rates	P.11
Canadian stocks	P.14	Market summary	P. 6
Currency rates	P.11	Options	P.10
Commodities	P.10	OTC stock	P.13
Dividends	P.10	Other markets	P.14

Herald Tribune. (INTERNATIONAL)

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Dow Index Gains 6.61. Story on Page 6. 4 P.M. PRICES UP

ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. Tax Bill May Contain Some Unpleasant Surprises

By DAVID COLANDER
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Taxes are hot potatoes: Everyone tries to pass them off to someone else. Most of the talk about who is going to gain or lose from tax overhaul has focused on who *gets the hot potatoes first. But that* is not the important issue. What ultimately matters is who ends up with the hot potatoes — not who starts with them.

The hot-potato analogy has numerous applications to the present discussion about the impact of U.S. tax revision on various taxpayers — according to analysts, there will be a lot more losers than people think.

According to reports from Congress, the new tax legislation would help four out of five taxpayers, and the average individual would pay 6.1 percent a year less than now.

Exactly who pays the corporate income tax is subject to debate.

But in fact, on average, taxpayers will gain nothing — and *will lose* nothing — because the tax bill is designed to be revenue-neutral, neither increasing nor decreasing the total amount of money that the federal government raises from taxes. As long as this is true, the average change for individual taxpayers from tax overhaul will be zero.

An old maxim in public finance holds that if you are going to overhaul taxes, you had better do it at a time when you cut taxes. To accomplish their illusion, the writers of the tax bill shifted $120 billion of the tax burden from individuals to corporations, making it seem that individual taxpayers, on average, would receive tax cuts.

While shifting taxes to corporations may make good political sense, it does not change the reality of revenue neutrality. Taxes are paid by people, not corporations.

Exactly who pays the corporate income tax is subject to debate. Some economists argue that stockholders pay in the form of *lower dividends or lower appreciation of their capital. Others* argue that consumers pay in the form of higher prices for the companies' products or services. Most think it is a combination of the two.

THE QUESTION then becomes how the corporate tax is shared by individuals. If the corporate income tax falls heaviest on retail shoppers, then lower-income individuals will lose. If it falls heaviest on dividend recipients, then upper-income individuals will lose.

A possible scenario is that the corporate income tax falls partly on consumers and partly on stockholders. Assuming the tax falls relatively evenly among income groups, for a family earning $45,000 a year and paying a tax of about $7,000 under the current law, this means that their "corporate tax allocation" tax (the extra burden they would bear in the form of higher prices and lower dividends) would be about $425.

That would decrease their gain from tax overhaul by about 35 percent. A family earning $60,000 would pay a slightly higher corporate tax allocation — about $550. This family, instead of having its tax raised to about $9,200 from $9,000 and thereby losing $200, would lose a total of about $750 under the new bill.

Allocating corporate income taxes to individuals gives one a slightly clearer idea of who gains and who loses from tax revision, but it still is not sufficient. Taxes affect the overall economy, and thereby have an indirect effect on individuals as well.

These indirect effects also are important in calculating gainers and losers from tax overhaul.

For example, corporations are not equally affected by the proposed tax changes. Because of certain provisions in the tax bill, capital-intensive industries such as auto manufacturing will

See TAXES, Page 12

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Aug. 22*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.30	3.448	112.795 *	34.42 *	0.1635 *	—	5.446 *	139.30 *	150.22 y
Brussels(a)	42.2325	63.33	20.7058	6.42	3.081 *	18.36	—	25.604	27.57 *
Frankfurt	2.0091	3.06	—	30.515 *	1.4495 x	88.665 *	4.828 *	124.12 *	1.3215 *
London (b)	1.488	—	3.0471	9.9771	2,097.00	3.4065	62.375	2.4515	228.53
Milan	1,407.80	2,118.50	689.56	210.57	—	611.95	33.313	856.00	9.195
New York(c)	—	0.6739 ※	2.0415	6.6895	1,408.80	2.3025	42.26	1.6443	153.45
Paris	6.481	10.034	3.2709	—	4.7405 x	2.9057	15.328 *	4.0645	4.364 *
Tokyo	153.80	227.96	74.96	22.92	10.86 *	66.49	361.70 *	93.12	—
Zurich	1.6443	2.4483	80.59 *	24.605 *	0.1169 *	71.455 *	3.8895 *	—	1.0728 *
1 ECU	1.0383	0.6889	2.1083	6.8916	1,449.36	2.3725	43.5584	1.6905	157.841
1 SDR	1.22624	0.81016	N.Q.	8.11902	1,715.86	2.7951	51.3226	1.9971	185.932

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (※) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.484

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.975	Fin. markka	4.90	Mex. peso	690.00	Soviet ruble	0.6785
Austral. $	1.6540	Greek drac.	133.50	Norw. krone	7.295	Span. peseta	132.95
Austr. schil.	14.37	Hong Kong $	7.805	Phil. peso	20.35	Swed. krona	6.8825
Belg. fin. fr.	42.53	Indian rupee	12.58	Port. escudo	145.00	Taiwan $	37.07
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,130.00	Saudi riyal	3.751	Thai baht	26.035
Canadian $	1.3902	Irish £	0.7427	Sing. $	2.151	Turkish lira	673.15
Chinese yuan	3.7036	Israeli shek.	1.48	S. Afr. rand	2.5927	UAE dirham	3.6725
Danish krone	7.705	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2903	S. Kor. won	880.00	Venez. boliv.	19.46
Egypt. pound	1.35	Malay. ring.	2.6045				

Sterling: 1.1093 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *Aug. 22*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	5⅞-6	4⅝-4½	4⅛-4¼	9⅞-10	7¼-7⅜	7 ⅛-7 ⅜	5⅞
2 months	5⅞-5 15/16	4 7/16-4 ⅝	4 3/16-4 5/16	9⅞-10	7⅜-7⅝	7⅛-7¼	5⅞
3 months	5⅞-5 15/16	4 7/16-4 ⅝	4 3/16-4 5/16	9 13/16-9⅞	7⅜-7⅝	7 ⅛-7 ¼	5⅞
6 months	5⅞-5 15/16	4 7/16-4 9/16	4 3/16-4 5/16	9⅝-9 ¾	7⅜-7⅝	6 15/16-7 ⅛	5 15/16
1 year	5⅞-5 15/16	4⅜-4½	4⅛-4¼	9 9/16-9 11/16	7 ½-7⅝	6 15/16-7 ⅛	5⅞

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Aug. 22*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	5½	5½
Prime Rate	8	8
Broker Loan Rate	6⅞-7¼	6⅞-7¼
Federal Funds	5⅞	5⅞
Com Paper 30-179 days	5.59	5.53
3-month Treasury Bills	5.36	5.35
6-month Treasury Bills	5.41	5.39
3-month CD's	5.38	5.40
3-month CD's	5.36	5.40
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.50	4.50
1-month Interbank	4.40	4.45
3-month Interbank	4.55	4.55
6-month Interbank	4.55	4.60
France		
Intervention Rate	7	7
Call Money	7	7
1-month Interbank	7 1/16	7
3-month Interbank	7 1/16	7 1/16
6-month Interbank	7	7 1/16
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	10¼	11
91-day Treasury Bill	9 3/16	9¼
3-month Interbank	9 13/32	9 13/32
Japan		
Discount Rate	3½	3½
Call Money	4⅝	4 7/16
2-month Interbank	4⅝	4⅝

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Aug. 22*

1 month	5⅞ - 6
2 months	5⅞ - 6
3 months	5 15/16 - 5 15/16
6 months	5 15/16 - 5 15/16
1 year	5⅞ - 6

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Aug. 22*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 4.36
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.69

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Aug. 22

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	384.95	384.25	+3.75
Luxembourg	384.25	—	+3.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	383.05	385.47	+7.58
Zurich	383.65	386.63	+5.50
London	384.65	386.25	+5.50
New York	—	374.00	—10.50

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Markets Closed

Financial markets will be closed Monday in London and Hong Kong for holidays.

Largest American Euroequity Issues in 1986

Date of Euroequity Issue*	Company	Number Of shares (Thousands)	Offer Price Per Share	Proceeds ($ millions)
March 20	Morgan Stanley & Co.	1,600	$56.50	$90.4
May 19	Henley Group Inc.	4,000	21.25	85.0
May 7	Fireman's Fund Corp.	1,600	41.50**	66.4
April 10	H. F. Ahmanson & Co.	1,000	63.375	63.4
June 17	Citicorp	1,000	58.18	58.2
May 7	Bear, Stearns & Co.	1,500	35.00	52.5
July 14	Student Loan Marketing Association	1,000	51.125	51.1
May 15	Travelers Corp.	1,000	49.25	49.3
April 21	Conagra Inc.	1,000	48.00	48.0
Feb. 26	Chesebrough-Pond's Inc.	1,150	40.50	46.6

*Through Aug. 1, 1986.
**With each share, purchaser also gets one warrant, and every two warrants are convertible to one share of stock at a price of $43.70. *Source: Credit Suisse First Boston Research*

The New York Times

Sales of U.S. Stocks Surge in European Markets

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

LONDON — Large American companies have long viewed Europe's capital markets as fertile territory for the sale of their bonds. Now such names as Citicorp, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Black & Decker, Transamerica and Chesebrough-Pond's are finding they can raise equity capital there as well.

"Most American companies would never have considered a European issue a few years ago, but now it is a widely recognized option," said Kenneth Kermes, executive vice president of finance for Black & Decker Corp.

The stock issues, dubbed Euroequities, are siblings to Eurobonds in that they tap the hoard of dollars held abroad. So far this year, 17 U.S. companies and one government agency, the Student Loan Marketing Association, have issued Euroequities, compared with two corporations and one agency in all of 1985. That brought in $3.21 billion of permanent capital in the first six months of this year, compared with $3.18 billion of Euroequity sales for all of 1985 and just $306 million in 1984.

Although the American companies offering Euroequities represent disparate industries, they do have several things in common. Typically, a Euroequity transaction represents about 20 percent of a larger offering, with the remainder sold in the United States.

Ads that appear in the U.S. business press, in fact, might list an American syndicate of investment bankers for four million shares in a transaction and a separate syndicate list of London-based underwriters for one million shares. In contrast, Eurobond offerings typically stand by themselves without a simultaneous United States offering.

Another common characteristic, which Eurobonds also share, is that Euroequities are usually issued by companies whose markets are international. Selling the securities is easier because the names of the American companies often are familiar names to European investors.

The presence of the Euroequity market was especially beneficial, for instance, for Leslie Fay Cos., the New York based apparel maker, which recently chose a dual offering in the United States and in Europe for its debut as a public company. At the time of the offering, with the stock market faltering, U.S. investors were reluctant to buy offerings of new stocks, such as Leslie Fay.

But eventually, after paring the size of the issue a bit, Leslie Fay and its investment bankers decided on Aug. 1 to go ahead with the initial public offering, at a time when some other corporate issuers backed off entirely because of the skittishness on Wall Street.

The five-million-share offer proved successful, raising $90 million for the company, partly because one-fifth of the shares were sold separately to international investors. Demand for the international portion of the Leslie Fay offering — sold mainly to European investors who were less worried about the Wall Street weakness — was far stronger than in the United States.

"The Europeans showed a lot of interest in our company," said John Pomerantz, chairman of Leslie Fay. "It turned out to be a nice experience."

Most investment bankers expect the pace of Euroequity issues to slow temporarily because of the uncertain short-term outlook for most major stock markets. Yet they agree that the Euroequity market is still in its infancy. The market is an indication of the increasingly global horizons of bankers, traders, investors and corporate financial officers.

There are hurdles that could inhibit continued expansion, however. Euroequity is still a primary market. International shares are traded over the counter, with market-making conducted on computer screens and by telephone. But pricing is usually based on trading in the stock's home market. Without a truly

See EQUITY, Page 12

President, Board Quit Argentina's Central Bank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's central bank president, Alfredo Concepción, resigned Friday amid a dispute over how to deal with a resurgence of inflation, the bank's vice president, Leopoldo Portnoy, said.

Mr. Portnoy said all of the central bank's directors had presented their resignations to the economy minister, Juan V. Sourrouille, in step with Mr. Concepción.

The government announced that Mr. Concepcion would be replaced by Luis Machinea, the undersecretary of political economy.

Mr. Concepción's impending resignation had been rumored for the past three weeks as members of Argentina's economic team studied how to attack the sharp rise in inflation.

Central bank directors in recent weeks have admitted to differences between the bank and the Economy Ministry, which were accentuated by the sharp increase in inflation figures in July.

The cost of living jumped 6.8 percent in July, giving Argentina its largest inflation figure since President Raúl Alfonsín's government launched a severe anti-inflation program in June 1984.

Some government officials have accused the central bank of being responsible for the figures on inflation because of a lack of monetary control.

In the first year of Mr. Alfonsín's program, known as the Austral Plan, inflation plummeted from a 1,228-percent annual rate to a 50-percent rate.

But the resurgence of inflation in July led to havoc in financial markets. On the black market, which had been quiet for months, the dollar surged 30 percent in the past month, creating a large spread with the official rate.

Minutes after the news of Mr. Concepción's resignation was made public, the dollar plunged 3 percent on the black market.

The resignation came as the central bank gave signs of tightening its monetary control, absorbing excess liquidity that has helped to fuel the volatility of the black market. The black market is seen as a barometer of the confidence of financial markets in the government's record.

Mr. Concepción, a longtime member of Mr. Alfonsín's Radical Civic Union, rarely made statements on Argentina's $50-billion foreign debt. But earlier this week he spoke out against the International Monetary Fund's decision to make Peru ineligible for borrowing.

"All of us are or will be ineligible like our brothers in Peru" because debtor countries are "obliged to make commitments that are impossible to fulfill," he said.

Mr. Concepción became central bank president in 1985 when Mr. Alfonsín removed the former bank president, Enrique Vazquez, and Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun. *(Reuters, UPI)*

Orders Jump For Durable Goods in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. factories for durable goods jumped 4.3 percent, or by $4.4 billion in July, the biggest such increase since 1984, the government reported Friday.

Military orders, a historically volatile category, accounted for much of the gain, according to the figures from the Commerce Department.

However, there were also healthy gains for nonmilitary orders, a possible sign of revival for the sluggish national economy.

There have been few such optimistic signs in the last half-year, and the government reported earlier this week that the overall economy grew at a barely discernible 0.6-percent annual rate in the April-to-June quarter.

Last month, the new report said, orders for durable goods, those expected to last three years or longer, totaled $107.2 billion after adjustment for seasonal variation.

The increase followed a June gain of 0.1 percent, preceded by three straight declines.

Military orders soared 46.6 percent, to a July total of $10.6 billion, accounting for about three-fourths of the overall gain, Commerce said.

Department analysts said the rise was the result of a flurry of aircraft orders from the Pentagon.

Still, nonmilitary orders were up 1.1 percent, not much different from their 1.4-percent increase in June, the department said.

And orders for nonmilitary capital goods, which are closely watched for signals of industry plans to expand production, rose 3.8 percent after gaining 1.1 percent in June.

The overall increase in orders for durable goods was the largest in one month since the 8.2-percent gain of November 1984, the report said.

Despite the healthy two-month gain, durable goods orders for the first seven months of 1986 were just 2 percent higher than they were in the first seven months of 1985.

U.S. manufacturing orders have been depressed over the past year by a continuing flood of imports, especially for autos and consumer electronics. *(AP, UPI)*

Shah Said to Give Up Control of Today to Lonrho

The Associated Press

LONDON — Eddie Shah, publisher of the British newspaper, Today, was reported Friday to have given up control of the tabloid with which he revolutionized Fleet Street's outmoded machinery and customs.

Rival newspapers reported that Mr. Shah surrendered overall control of Today, a tabloid daily, to Lonrho PLC, a London-based multinational company, less than six months after it was launched.

The agreement would give Lonrho a 60-percent stake in the newspaper.

Neither Lonhro nor Mr. Shah's sides would confirm or deny the reports.

Lonrho already had 35-percent control after rescuing Today from possible bankruptcy with a £23-million (about $34.5 million) package on June 12. That agreement made Lonrho's chief executive, Roland (Tiny) Rowland, deputy chairman of Today.

Newspapers said Friday that Mr. Shah would remain chairman of the paper, while ceding effective control to Lonrho, which already owns the liberal Sunday newspaper, The Observer.

The Financial Times quoted an unidentified aide to Mr. Shah as saying he gave up control of Today to rush through the £5.3-million purchase of a chain of small newspapers in northwest England.

But as Mr. Shah prepared his return to the provinces where he began his newspaper career, media critics said he was assured of a place in newspaper history as the man who jolted Fleet Street, London's newspaper row, into the modern age of color photography and high-technology production.

"He's the man who pointed the way," said Tony Loynes, editor of U.K. Press Gazette, a newspaper industry weekly. "The real irony is that Fleet Street has gained enormously from the path he signposted, while he is the one person who has come out of it with very little."

Mr. Shah, 42, had already won a confrontation in 1983 with the printers' production union, the National Graphical Association, which wanted to maintain a closed shop at his regional newspaper chain in the Manchester area.

He maintained he could produce a profitable national newspaper with computerized typesetting and color displays using one-fifth of the staff of a conventional daily newspaper for a fraction of the cost.

Today was launched in March 1986. But by the time of the Lonrho rescue, circulation was down to less than 400,000, 200,000 below what Mr. Shah had said he needed to break even.

Mr. Shah raised only £30 million to launch Today, a sum that analysts said at the time would prove insufficient.

"He underestimated his costs and ran out of money in 10 weeks," Mr. Loynes said.

But Mr. Loynes said Mr. Shah's major accomplishment was to scare Fleet Street into copying his revolution.

In the past 18 months almost all the major London papers have announced plans to move out of Fleet Street into new premises, adopt modern printing methods and cut staff.

Financial Times
Eddie Shah

Brazil Slashes Coffee Estimate

Reuters

RIO DE JANEIRO — The Brazilian Coffee Institute has cut by 25 percent its estimate of this year's coffee crop in Brazil, the world's leading producer.

An institute spokesman said Thursday that drought had cut the estimated crop, which is nearly all harvested, to 11 million 60-kilogram (132-pound) bags, down from the May estimate of 14.7 million bags.

The figure was at the low end of trade expectations and the decline could mean a shortage of popular good quality mild coffees. Coffee prices on the U.S. commodities markets are now at $1.85 a pound. The institute spokesman said the revision meant it would be "very difficult" for Brazil to meet its export target of 14 million bags this year.

Bankers Are Reluctant Partners in Mexico Rescue

Reuters

LONDON — Major international banks are reluctant partners in a global bid to keep Mexico financially afloat, with a grudging attitude toward a planned multibillion-dollar loan, bankers say.

The loan is part of an economic reform plan agreed with the International Monetary Fund totaling more than $8 billion, and should help Mexico restructure its $98-billion foreign debt.

The IMF and the World Bank are to lend several billion dollars to Mexico in exchange for economic reforms aimed at cutting Mexico's budget deficit.

Bankers said the commercial banks' reluctance is a further sign that the banking world is increasingly unwilling to lend more money to debtor nations.

A July report from the Bank for International Settlements in Switzerland, which acts as a clearing agency for central banks, said developing countries outside the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries accounted for nearly 60 percent of a sharp drop in bank lending in the first quarter of this year.

For that reason, bankers say, the outcome of the discussions on the Mexico package will be closely watched, as it could set a precedent for future negotiations for other debtor nations.

Difficult negotiations on the commercial bank package began Thursday in New York with Mexican government officials.

The commercial banks are being asked to contribute $500 million to a $1.6-billion standby loan to tide Mexico over until an agreement on the commercial package of $12 billion is reached.

One banker in London said talks between the banks could last so long that the standby loan would have to be available until mid-January.

Mexico, which earns around 70 percent of its export revenue from oil, has been hit hard by the fall in oil prices on world markets in recent months. There have been fears that Mexico could default on its debt, thereby severely damaging the global banking system that has lent it so much money.

Even the standby loan, of which the balance is to come from central banks and the U.S. Treasury, met resistance in the banking world.

"A commitment to the contingency loan is tantamount to agreeing the commercial bank package before negotiations even begin," one banker said.

He said many European bankers felt that Mexico's problems were largely the concern of the U.S. banks, which have lent it the most money, and that the United States should find a solution that did not require European banks to contribute any more than was absolutely necessary.

Bankers said that even most central banks have not made an outright commitment to the standby loan.

There are several sticking points on commercial loans in the New York negotiations.

Bankers said there might be disagreement over details in the IMF package and problems over who should contribute how much of the estimated $6 billion of commercial loans needed up until the end of 1987.

One banker, who objected to contributing any more new money, noted that a major concern was whether the Mexicans could adhere to the IMF program.

"If this plan works," one banker said of the Mexico arrangement, "there will be a slew of others to follow."

Norfolk Southern Drops Conrail Bid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's 18-month battle to sell Consolidated Rail Corp. to Norfolk Southern Corp. ended Friday when the big railroad holding company said that it would withdraw its bid to buy the government-owned freight line.

The announcement clears the way for Congress to move ahead on legislation that would sell Conrail through a public stock offering and maintain it as a separate railroad.

Transportation Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole, who had championed the merger, said she regretted Norfolk Southern's withdrawal, but that she would work with members of Congress to put together an agreement to sell Conrail to independent investors.

"I believe this is both possible and desirable this year," said Mrs. Dole, who had sharply opposed the public offering approach in the past on the ground it did not assure Conrail's further health.

Norfolk Southern announced its decision to abandon the purchase in a statement from its headquarters in Richmond, Virginia. A spokesman said the railroad would have no further comment.

Norfolk Southern had announced interest in buying Conrail, a creation of Congress a decade ago, to assure rail freight service for the Northeast, in June 1984. Six months later, Mrs. Dole declared Norfolk Southern as her choice as a buyer.

But critics argued vigorously that combining the two railroads posed serious competitive problems because they compete directly over much of their systems.

Norfolk Southern offered $1.2 billion initially and later raised its bid to $1.9 billion, meeting a suggestion by Mrs. Dole.

The proposed sale to Conrail won approval in the Senate last February.

But last June, Representative John D. Dingell, a Democrat of Michigan who is chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, announced his opposition to the merger and said it would not be approved by his panel.

Norfolk Southern officials conceded after Mr. Dingell's announcement that prospects for congressional approval were virtually zero. In recent months the railroad, which reportedly has spent $10 million to try to win approval for the purchase, all but withdrew from its lobbying effort.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Beneficial Says It May Be For Sale

By Pamela Brownstein
The Associated Press

NEWARK, New Jersey — Beneficial Corp., one of the largest U.S. independent consumer finance companies, said it is considering putting itself up for sale.

The statement drove its stock price up $28.50 a share Friday on the New York Stock Exchange, to $73. The issue was the most actively traded on the Big Board.

Beneficial's chairman, Finn M.W. Casperson, said in Thursday's announcement to shareholders that other moves were being considered, including the sale of assets.

But analysts said a sale of the whole company would be most likely. They said that Beneficial should attract several suitors, especially those angling for a piece of the interstate banking market.

Analysts estimated that the company, based in Wilmington, Delaware, could command $1.3 billion to $1.9 billion, based on the assumption that each of the company's 22 million shares sold for $60 to $90.

With 1,100 consumer lending offices throughout the United States, Beneficial could be an attractive acquisition for banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions or companies seeking to enter the financial services business.

"It would be perfectly logical to use as a base to move into interstate banking," said Dorothy Fels, an analyst with the investment brokerage firm of Parker-Hunter Inc. in Pittsburgh.

Fred Meinke, a vice president at E.F. Hutton & Co. in New York, added that Beneficial's second-mortgage lending program would be especially attractive under the proposed tax reform bill.

Mr. Casperson said that Beneficial had received several inquiries but he declined to say how many or identify the industries of the potential suitors. He also said the board had decided that some key executives would receive 7 percent of any purchase price above $70 per share.

Several weeks ago, Alleghany Corp., a New York-based diversified investment company, informed the Federal Trade Commission that it intended to acquire as much as 15 percent of Beneficial's stock. Alleghany did not return calls on Friday.

Beneficial said its earnings fell 4.8 percent, to $101.2 million in 1985. Revenue was up 14 percent at $2.06 billion.

Renault Closes Plant in Mexico

Reuters

PARIS — Renault, the French state-owned car group, has decided to close its unprofitable assembly plant at Ciudad Sahagun but will continue to build motors and assemble Jeeps in Mexico, a Renault spokesman said Friday.

The closure is part of Renault's efforts to cut its worldwide net losses, which totaled 10.93 billion francs ($1.6 billion) last year and 12.55 billion francs in 1984. The car plant, run by the subsidiary Renault de Mexico, assembled Renault 9 and Renault 18 cars from parts shipped from France. It had a loss of 55 million francs last year.

Renault's other main subsidiary in Mexico, Renault Industrias Mexicanas, will continue to make car engines principally for export to the U.S. subsidiary, American Motors Corp.

TAXES:
Assessing Reforms

(Continued from first finance page)

see their taxes rising disproportionately.

Individuals who work for such corporations and individuals who buy their products will therefore be disproportionately affected. For some assembly-line workers it may well mean that, although their income taxes are lower, they lose their jobs.

The point is simple. Who gains and who loses from tax overhaul is a complicated question that often has little to do with who initially pays the tax. The answers will not be known for a number of years, and are likely to be quite different than most people think.

David Colander, a professor of economics at Middlebury College, is author of "Macroeconomics," published by Scott, Foresman & Co.

Revlon Bids for Frigitronics

Reuters

NEW YORK — Revlon Group Inc. said Friday that it plans to offer $35.50 a share, or a total of $116 million, for the common shares in Frigitronics Inc., an eye-care products concern. Last month, Medchem Products said it had acquired about 25 percent of Frigitronic's stock — a month after it had offered $33 per share for 75 percent of Frigitronics.

COMPANY NOTES

American Motors Corp. said it is studying plans to manufacture two new U.S. models — Comanche pickup trucks and four-wheel-drive YJ Jeeps — in China. Components from both models are common to the Cherokee Jeeps now produced at the Beijing plant, which resumed production Monday after a two-month closure during a dispute over foreign exchange.

Cheung Kong Holdings Ltd. of Hong Kong will raise 1.5 billion Hong Kong dollars ($192 million) through a floating-rate-note and warrant issue arranged by Paribas Asia Ltd. and CEF Capital Ltd., banking sources said. The three-year transaction consists of a normal FRN issue of 1 billion dollars and a warrant issue that can be converted into inverse FRNs worth 500 million dollars.

Dresser Industries Inc., a Dallas-based oilfield services concern, said it would reduce its debt and buy back 11.5 million common shares, about 15 percent of its total, in the next 15 months. It said it would halve its quarterly dividend, payable Sept. 22, to 10 cents.

Evergreen Line, Taiwan's largest private company, will double its paid-up capital to 8 billion Taiwan dollars ($215 million) and go public in late 1987, according to the chairman, Hatsu Chang. He said Evergreen will go public to raise funds to buy more ships.

Impala Pacific Corp. of Hong Kong has reached a tentative agreement with KDI Corp. of the United States to name a majority of directors to KDI's board, according to both companies. Impala now holds 31.22 percent of KDI stock.

L'Oréal, the French cosmetics group, is preparing for a 1-for-10 rights issue, 80 percent of which would be placed outside France, according to French press reports. A L'Oréal spokesman declined to comment on the reports.

Mazda Motor Corp. and **Mitsubishi Motor Corp.**, two big Japanese car manufacturers, are considering standardizing spare parts to reduce production costs, a Mitsubishi spokesman said. He denied a published report that said the two companies already had agreed to further expand cooperation.

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. said its board rejected as inadequate a $74-per-share tender offer by Wickes Cos. Wickes originally offered $70 per share in cash, or about $2 billion, for Owens' 29.7 million outstanding shares.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
11¼	6¾	ACI Hld				244	8	7¾	8	+¼
13½	10	ACI pf	1.20	10.1		149	12½	11⅞	11⅞	−⅜
6¼	1½	ADI				198	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
17¼	8⅛	AL Labs			23	25	15½	14⅝	14⅝	−⅞
16¼	10⅝	AMC s	.18	.7	51	217	13¾	13½	13⅝	+⅛
8⅝	3¼	AM Intl			10	1056	6	5¾	5⅞	−⅛
30¼	25⅝	AM Intl pf	2.00	7.5		88	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	
4	2⅝	AOI n			18	25	3	3	3	−⅛
121¼	78	ATT Fd	5.67e	4.7		75	121¼	120½	120½	−¾
6¾	2⅝	AcmePr	.04e	1.0		1	4	4	4	
12⅝	8¼	AcmeU	.32	3.8	30	20	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
15⅞	6¼	Action	.06e	.6	11	348	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
3¼	1⅛	Acton				35	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
⅝	⅛	Actn wt				50	¼	¼	¼	−⅛
3¾	1⅝	AdmRs			26	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
21½	11¾	AdRusl	.16b	.8	17	14	21	20⅝	20⅝	−¼
67⅛	28¼	AfilPb s	.44	.7	33	120	65	63⅜	63⅜	−1⅛
12	5⅛	AirExp			25	7	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Alamco			6	214	⅝	½	½	
9⅞	5⅜	AlbaW				5	8¼	8¼	8¼	−⅛
40	8½	Alfin s			25	295	21⅞	19	19⅞	−2⅛
27	6⅞	Aloha			10	13	21¾	21	21	−⅜
12⅛	8	Alphaln				13	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
11⅜	3¾	AlpinGr			21	106	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
1	¼	Altex n				11	⅜	⅜	⅜	
44½	32½	Alcoa pf	3.75	9.1		2100z	42½	41¼	41¼	−1¾
26¼	10⅝	Alza s			52	572	24	23	23½	−⅜
6	2	AmBrlt	.08	1.3		136	6⅛	5⅞	6	+⅛
18½	10⅝	Amdahl	.20	1.1	35	882	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
15⅜	5¾	Amedco	.08	.6	31	35	13⅝	13	13	−⅛
15⅞	9⅞	AmBilt	.15	1.2	7	11	13⅛	13	13	−⅛
17	13⅛	AmCbl n				73	14⅜	14	14	−⅜
8⅛	5¾	AmCap			11	20	7½	7	7½	+⅛
5⅜	3⅜	AExFF wt				182	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅜
16⅞	4½	AFrucA			34	21300z	17	16⅞	16⅞	
16⅜	4⅛	AFrucB			34	6000z	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+⅛
7¾	3⅝	AHlthM			8	33	4⅛	4	4	
14⅞	6⅝	Alsrael	.30e	2.1	6	47	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+⅛
23½	11⅞	AMzeA	.32	2.4		121	22⅜	21⅜	22	−½
7¼	2⅜	AMBld				105	3½	3⅜	3½	
4⅝	2⅜	AmOil				11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
59½	38⅝	APetf		4.3		6	46¾	46½	46½	
14¼	8	APrec s	.18	1.4	66	72	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	−⅛
9⅛	7	AmRlty			12	22	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
15½	3½	AmRovl	.71i		3	858	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
13⅝	3½	AScIE			123	124	6¾	5⅞	6⅜	+⅜
2	1⅛	ASci wt				33	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
10½	5⅞	ATechC				53	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
54½	44	A xon pr	3.55	6.5		2	54¼	54¼	54¼	−¼
12	5½	A xon sc				268	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+⅜
18⅞	8¾	Amrcr n			21	179	10	9½	10	+⅜
3	1⅝	Ampal	.06	2.7	9	1187	2¼	2⅛	2¼	−⅛
16	5⅛	Andal			18	297	13½	12⅞	13½	+⅝
15⅝	5⅞	Angeles				3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
19⅝	16⅛	AngIF n	1.25e	7.0		5	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
1⅜	⅛	viAnglo v				24	½	½	½	+⅛
11⅛	5½	Arley			14	58	9⅝	9½	9½	
7⅜	3⅝	Armtrn				14	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+¼
10	4¾	Armel				458	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
12	7⅝	ArrowA	.20	1.9	42	14	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅝
26½	17½	Arundl			9	26	24¾	24½	24⅝	+⅛
10	5⅝	Asmr g	.20	3.3	46	373	6⅞	6	6	−½
17⅞	6⅞	Astrex			9	22	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+½
3⅝	⅞	Astrotc				248	1½	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
16⅞	12	Astrol pf	1.80	12.2		32	15½	14⅝	14⅝	−⅞
1⅝	⅜	AtlsCM				226	⅝	½	½	−⅛
5	3	Atlas wt				17	3½	3½	3½	
3¾	2⅝	Audiotr				18	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+⅛
		B								
6⅝	3⅝	BAT	.19e	3.1		1063	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
33	20¼	BDM s	.12	.5	23	84	26½	26	26½	+⅛
5⅜	2⅜	BRT	.13e	2.3	11	74	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
3⅝	2½	BSD n			19	11	3⅛	3	3	+⅛
20⅝	9⅝	BSN	.65e	3.4	26	12	19⅝	19	19	−⅛
19⅛	10	Badger	.50	2.8	18	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
19⅝	13	Baker			13	10	15	15	15	−¼
12½	8⅝	BaldwS	.32	2.6		19	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
4⅝	2	BalyM wt				17	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
33⅝	24⅝	BanFd	4.68e	15.9		1	29½	29½	29½	
7⅝	5½	Banstr g				66	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+1
10¼	7⅝	BnkBld	.40	4.6	8	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
7	5	Barnwl	.10i			4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7½	4⅛	BaryRG			22	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅝	7⅝	Baruch	t		31	1	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
17⅞	8	Beard			16	189	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
11½	4½	BeldBlk	.40j			70	5	4⅞	5	
37¼	21½	BergBr	.32b	1.4	10	151	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+⅛
35	15⅞	BicCp s	.48	1.6	15	10	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+⅛
16⅝	10⅜	BigV	.44	3.8	11	16	11⅝	11½	11½	−⅛
29⅝	21⅞	BinkMf	1.00	3.9	11	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
23⅝	8⅝	BioR B			24	1	19	18⅝	19	
23⅞	8⅝	BioR A			23	179	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
21	12⅝	Blessg s	.24	1.9	12	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
⅝	¼	BlockE				90	½	½	½	
16⅝	11	BlountA	.45	3.5		41	13½	13	13	−¼
32⅞	12	BolarPh			31	166	25⅛	25½	25⅛	
9	4	Bootb			26	147	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
12⅝	6⅞	BowVal	.20			14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅞	8½	BowlA s	.40	3.6	13	17	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
6	3⅝	Bowmr			14	11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
27⅜	15⅞	Bowne	.44	2.0	15	171	22	21½	21⅝	−½
19⅞	10⅝	Brscn s	.80	4.0		132	20	19⅝	20	+¼
64⅝	36⅜	BrnFB	1.24	2.1	15	118	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	+⅛
4⅜	2⅝	Buckhn			8	9	3	2⅝	3	
6½	4½	Buckh pf	.50	10.0		1	5	5	5	
25½	14⅝	Buell s	.32	1.4	10	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
21⅝	6½	Bushin			10	145	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+⅛
		C								
39⅝	17⅝	CDI			13	23	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	−¼
11⅞	2⅞	CMI Cp			94	389	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
		CMX Cp				114	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
12½	7⅞	CSS n			26	44	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
21⅛	13½	Cablv n				23	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
16⅞	9	CaesNJ			14	25	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	−½
17⅞	5⅝	CagleA			13	125	16½	16	16⅛	+⅛
14⅝	7⅞	Calprop	.86t	8.8	10	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
18⅝	12½	Camco	.44	2.5	12	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
19⅝	13½	CMarc g	.28	1.5		8	18½	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
21⅞	11½	CdnOc g	.64			17	13⅝	13½	13½	−⅛
37⅜	30⅝	CWneA n			8	31	37	35⅞	35⅞	−1
51⅝	19⅝	CWlneB			7	37	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	−⅛
10	5⅞	Cardis				185	7½	7	7¼	
24⅝	13	CoreB			9		23½	23½	23½	
24½	13⅜	CareA	.10	.4	21	3	23½	23⅛	23½	
7⅛	5⅜	CareE B			23	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	−⅛
8¼	4	CareE A	.02e	.5	10	127	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
68	44	CaroP pf	5.00	8.1		620z	62	61½	62	+4⅜
8⅝	2	Casblan				337	7⅜	7	7⅜	+⅛
31¼	25¼	CasFd	2.20	7.4		136	30⅝	29½	29⅝	+¼
4½	⅜	Castlnd				92	½	⅜	⅜	
10½	5¼	Centeni				2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅝	4½	CFCda n				240	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
40	27⅛	CenM pf	3.50	8.9		110z	39½	38⅞	39½	+1
14	10⅞	CentSe	1.70e	13.0		21	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
15⅝	4⅛	Cenfrst	.75e	6.1		65	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	−⅜
30⅝	14⅝	ChryBu			13	7	25	24⅝	24⅞	−⅝
9	6	Celec	.20	3.1		5	6⅝	6½	6½	
13	8⅝	ChDev n			26	44	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
12½	8⅝	ChDvA n			24	58	11⅝	10⅞	11⅞	+⅞
4⅛	1½	ChmpH				203	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
39⅞	13⅝	ChmpP	.72	2.1	15	22	34	33⅝	34	+⅛
25⅛	16⅝	ChtMdA	.20	.9	17	205	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	−⅛
25⅛	18	ChtMdB	.20	.9	17	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
27⅞	18	ChfRv	1.20a	5.3	15	14	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
9⅝	6	ChfDv g				22	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
59⅝	22⅝	Citadel			6	31	54	54	54	
24⅛	12⅝	CitFst s	.60	2.8	13	77	21⅞	21½	21⅝	
38⅝	36⅝	CtyGas	1.28	3.3	11	6	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+⅛
20⅝	18⅝	Clabr pf	3.31	16.6		112	20⅝	20	20	−⅛
⅝	⅛	Clabr wt				1579	⅝	⅛	⅛	
50⅞	37½	Clarmt	2.14e	4.4		1	49	49	49	+⅛
11⅝	8	ClarkC	.30e	3.5	18	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
53⅝	31	Clarost	.95e	1.9	11	2	51	51	51	+¼
5⅞	3	Coastr				7	3	3	3	−⅛
12⅛	5½	Coho	.20	2.9	16	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+¼
8	3⅛	ColF wt s				86	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
33½	11¾	Comtd s	.40	1.3	9	133	33	31⅛	31⅛	−1⅛
10⅝	7½	Cominc				7	9	9	9	
11⅞	7⅝	Comfrn n				66	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
24¼	6⅝	CompD				3	22½	22⅜	22⅜	−⅛
11⅝	5⅜	CmpCn				82	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+⅛
15⅞	4⅝	CmFct s			21	10	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
13⅛	5⅜	Cmptr s			19	27	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
22⅝	15⅝	Cnchm	.40	1.9	11	35	21	20⅞	20⅞	−½
13	6⅞	ConcdF			24	16	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Connly			11	2	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
21⅞	8⅝	ConrCo				16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Conasf			40	125	4⅝	4	4	
5⅝	⅝	Cona wt				50	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅜	4⅝	Cona un				35	4½	4½	4½	
5⅝	1⅛	ConsOG				750	1½	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
15⅝	12⅝	Constn n				195	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	−½
16½	12⅝	viContA				1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−½
33⅞	17⅝	ContMtl			11	28	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
13⅝	3	Convst	.55i			21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	16	Copley	1.51e	7.7	15	21	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
6½	2⅝	CosmCr				128	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+½
18⅝	9⅝	CntrMt	1.53e	8.4		686	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Courtld	.09e	2.4		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅝	9½	CrstFo	.15e	1.1	11	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
47½	31½	Cross	1.60	3.4	20	46	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+½
26	14⅝	CrnCP				47	18½	18	18	−⅛
22	11½	CrCPB				20	17	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
31⅝	21⅛	CwCP pf	1.92	6.3		5	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
18⅝	5⅝	CrownC			9	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
24⅝	14⅝	Cubic	.39	2.5	30	85	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+⅜
35⅝	23⅝	Curtice	.36	3.2	14	24	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	−⅛
		D								
2⅝	1½	DWG	.08t	3.2		642	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
13⅝	1½	DamEA	.23i			66	2⅜	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
13⅝	1⅝	DamEB	.29i			128	2	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Damson				27	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
22	3⅝	Dams pf	.63i			2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
25⅝	3⅝	Dams pf	.75i			4	6⅝	6	6	−⅛
18	11⅝	DataPd	.16	1.2		793	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅜
17⅝	5⅝	Datarm			5	44	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅛
19⅝	10⅝	DeLau n				200	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
		DeRose				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
34⅝	24½	DelLb s	.40	1.3	13	10	31	30⅝	31	+⅛
20	15	DelVal	1.74	8.9	11	21	19⅝	19½	19½	−⅛
2⅝	⅝	Delmed				557	1⅝	1	1	
3⅝	3⅝	Dspsm	.23t	6.1		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅝	2⅝	Desgnl			9	12	9⅝	9½	9½	
15⅝	7⅝	DevlCp			16	140	13	13	13	−⅛
15⅝	10⅝	DevnRs	.60	10.4	25	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
12⅝	6½	Diag A			46	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Diag B			33	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
8	5⅝	DckMA g				282	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
6⅝	5⅝	DckMB g				154	6⅝	6	6½	+⅛
1⅝	⅜	Digicon				9	⅝	½	½	−⅛
45⅝	30⅝	Dilrd s	.12	.3	16	208	38	37	37	−¾
6⅝	2⅝	Diodes				15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	DlrAcln			26	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
2⅝	⅝	DomeP				1736	1	⅝	1	
½		DmeP wt				110	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24½	13	Domtr s	1.00			43	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	Driller				9	1	1	1	+⅛
11⅝	6¼	DrivHar				2	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
35½	16	Ducom	.20	1.1		40	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
22½	17¼	Duplex	.52	2.5	12	471	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
21⅜	12	DurTst	.48b	2.2	22	28	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
29⅝	24	Dyneer	.80	3.0	15	9	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
		E								
12⅝	7⅝	EAC	.40	3.6	113	29	11½	11½	11½	−⅛
20⅝	13⅝	EECO	.36	1.9	21	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
12	5⅝	ESI	.37t	5.3	12	17	7	6⅝	7	
4⅛	2	EaglCl				20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
35⅞	27⅝	Eslon	4.17e	14.6	9	11	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
21⅝	11⅝	EchoB g	.12			3786	20⅝	19	19	−⅝
40⅝	18⅝	ElcAm	1.40	4.3	10	9	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	−⅛
9⅝	5⅝	ElecSd				27	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Elsinor				98	3	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
10⅝	9⅝	Elswth n				29	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
18⅝	10⅝	EmMed	.03e	.2		11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
18⅝	5⅝	EmCar			5	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Endvco	.69t	10.2	8	103	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
½		EsyDv wt				1				
16⅝	4⅝	EnDvl	1.00	16.3		42	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+¼
10⅝	1⅝	EngOil			5	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
18⅝	5⅝	ESD			15	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
30⅝	3⅝	EntMkt				408	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−1⅛
10	9⅝	Eqtyg n				97	10	10	10	
19	9⅝	Erolnd s				24	16⅝	16	16	
30	15⅝	Espey	.40	2.3	16	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
2⅝	⅝	Esprit				19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
31⅝	8⅝	EtzLav	.11e	1.1	8	2	10	10	10	−⅛
13	7⅝	EvrJ A	.28	1.7	15	3	11⅝	11⅝	12	
16⅝	6⅝	Excel	.40b	2.6	14	57	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
		F								
34⅝	18⅝	Fablnd	.50	1.7	11	24	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+⅜
19⅝	7⅝	FairFn s			14	249	19	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
24⅝	15	Farly pf	2.67t	11.6		20	23⅝	23	23	
7⅝	4⅝	Fldata			2	32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
12⅝	6⅝	FtAust n	.25e	2.9		38	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
11⅝	8	FAusP n	.07e	.8		751	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
6	4⅝	FtCtrl n			34	36	5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
3	1⅝	FtCtrl wt				35	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
15⅝	11⅝	FtConn	1.00a	6.4	9	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
14	9⅝	FWymB	.40	4.1	13	26	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Falcrp	.30	2.0	8	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
18⅝	8⅝	FltcGE				24	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
6	3⅝	viFlanla				5	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅛
62⅝	36⅝	FloRck	.90	1.8	18	108	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	−⅛
30⅝	21	Fluke	1.14t	4.9	15	97	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+1⅛
20⅝	11⅝	Foodrm			10	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
7⅝		FthIII				36	7	6⅝	7	
141⅝	97½	FordCn	d2.00e			202	107½	107⅛	107⅛	
33	22	ForstC A	.30	.9	33	3	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+⅜
32⅝	22⅝	ForstC B	.30	.9	33	3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+⅛
22⅝	19½	ForstL a			40	1128	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
24⅝	13⅝	FreqE s			12	542	23⅝	22⅝	23	−⅛
11	7⅝	Friedm	.28b	3.6	10	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11	5	FriesE s			12	185	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
41⅝	20⅝	Frischs	.22b	.6	51	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	−⅛
15⅝	6½	ForVlt s	.20	1.8		110	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
		G								
7⅝	4	GRI			94	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
3⅝	1⅝	GTI				42	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	10½	GalaxC			38	39	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−¼
1⅝	⅝	GalxyO				7	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
30⅝	22⅝	Garan	.60	2.2	30	7	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
12⅝	3⅝	GelLlt				32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Gelms			47	14	14	14	14	−⅛
3⅝	⅝	Gemco				71	1⅝	1	1⅝	
3	1⅝	GnEmp				2	2	2	2	
19⅝	12½	GnMicr	.10b	.7	14	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
7⅝	4	Genisco				68	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅝	9	GenvDr	.20	1.3	21	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
12⅝	10⅝	GeoRes			7	35	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
12⅝	10⅝	GeoRs pf	1.80	9.2		61	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
23⅝	19⅝	GlantP	.40	1.3	17	131	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
22⅝	14⅝	GntYl g	.25e	1.4		23	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
27⅝	22⅝	Glatfl s	.50	2.2	15	2	23	22⅝	22⅝	
37⅝	21	Glnmr	1.00b	2.8	25	37	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+⅝
5⅝	3⅝	GlobNR			19	37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
		GldFld				288	⅝	½	½	+⅛
24⅝	18⅝	GorRup	.80	4.2	14	17	19	19	19	
43⅝	25⅝	GuldLP n				12	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
	6⅝	Graham				12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	1½	GrahMc	.40f			415	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
22⅝	15⅝	GrndAu	.20t	1.1	37	21	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Grnpn e g				2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
17⅝	8⅝	GrTech			18	24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
44⅝	30⅝	GrtLkC	.52	1.6	21	204	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	−⅛
33	14	Greenm			14	382	14⅝	13	13	−1
18⅝	9⅝	Greiner	.98t	5.4	15	150	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
14⅝	9⅝	GrdCh	.50b	3.6	13	27	14	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
10⅝	9⅝	GuldM n				506	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
12⅝	8⅝	GlfCda n	.52			76	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
3⅝	3	GHCd pf				4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Gull	.05e	.4	37	32	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
		H								
56	7⅝	HAL				36	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅛
19⅝	9⅝	HUBC s	.40	2.2	17	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Halifax	.05e	1.1	11	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Halsal			32	512	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	6½	Hampfl			8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
36	21⅝	Hndym	.20e	.7	9	1x	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	Harley n				454	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
10⅝	10	HarlsT n				38	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Harvey				18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
30⅝	13⅝	Hasbr s			16	650	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	−⅛
42⅝	28½	Hastlng	.40	1.2	15	6	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Hll n			14	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
10	7⅝	HltMn n			19	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
19⅝	12⅝	HlthCr s	1.56	8.9	11	1511	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
12⅝	7⅝	HlthCh			12	262	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
17⅝	11⅝	HelthM	.68	4.0	14	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
22⅝	10⅝	Hltvst n				153	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
38⅝	17⅝	Helco	.10	.3	13	82	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+⅛
11⅝	7⅝	HelnWr	.25e	2.5	12	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Heldor				35	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
⅝	⅛	HelmR			22	80	⅝	½	½	
12⅝	2⅝	HeritEn			10	337	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	HershO				26	4	4	4	
5⅝	1⅝	Hindrl				3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Hofman			14	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
31⅝	15⅝	HmeGp			28	394	24	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
25⅝	20⅝	HmIns pf	2.95	12.8		110	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
108	38	HmeSh n				1501	103⅝	101½	102⅝	+1⅝
36	12⅝	HmeSh wt				130	34⅝	34	34⅝	+⅜
35	18⅝	Hormel	.56	1.8	16	216	31⅝	31	31⅝	+⅜
16⅝	6	HrnHor				1141	13	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
6⅝	⅝	HrnH wt				342	4	4	4	
22⅝	17	HoltPty	2.00a	9.6	15	24	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
9⅝	4⅝	HotlP wt				12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	HouOT	.89e	29.7		152	3	3	3	−⅛
21⅝	5⅝	HovnE s			15	34	19⅝	19	19⅝	
25⅝	9⅝	Howlln	.25e	1.4	9	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
34⅝	20	HubelA	.84	2.7	15	6	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	−⅛
36⅝	20⅝	HubelB	.84	2.8	15	169	30⅝	29⅝	30	−⅛
93⅝	57⅝	Hubbl pf	2.06	2.4		3	85	85	85	−1
20⅝	10⅝	HudsFd n	.03e	.2	18	197	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
28	17⅝	HudGn	.40	1.6	17	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
8	4⅝	Husky g	.20			418	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		I								
7⅝	3⅝	ICEE n				5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
32⅝	14⅝	ICH s			8	998	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
4⅝	2⅝	IPM			16	18	3⅝	3	3⅝	
11⅝	7	IRE n			19	22	9⅝	9	9	−⅛
14⅝	6	IRT Cp			18	56	6⅝	6½	6½	
11⅝	4⅝	ISS	.12	1.8	331	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ImpGp	.10e	2.0	15	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
39⅝	25⅝	ImpOil g	1.60a		7	1080	31	30⅝	30⅝	
12⅝	2⅝	Inflght				82	3⅝	3⅝	3	
16⅝	8⅝	Instron s	.12	1.1	15	88	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
2⅝	1½	InstSy			21	397	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
3⅝	2⅝	InsSy pf				6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13	10⅝	IntClyg	.48		8	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
21⅝	10	Intmk s	.10	.7		33	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
10⅝	3	IntBknt			13	1054	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
1⅝	½	IntBk wt				596	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
9⅝	5½	IntHyd			338	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	IIP	.96e	8.2	98	181	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
5⅝	2⅝	IntProt			10	239	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
5⅝	1⅝	InThr				1401	2⅝	1⅝	2⅝	+⅛
7⅝	1½	InThr pf				95	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
7	4	Intwst				12	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
23⅝	15⅝	Ionics			23	102	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
44⅝	19⅝	IroqBrd			68	36	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+1⅝
		J								
10⅝	5⅝	Jacobs			22	26	8⅝	8	8⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	JetAm			8	375	4⅝	4	4	−⅛
1⅝	⅝	JetA wt				53	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10	5⅝	Jetron	.77t	9.9	12	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Jwlmst n				30	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
4	1⅝	JohnPd				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	JohnAm	.22t		20	132	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	7⅝	Johnlnd			6	27	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
7⅝	2⅝	JumpJK			14	74	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
		K								
5⅝	3	KapokC			17	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Kappa			17	333	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+1⅛
27⅝	9⅝	KayCp s	.24	1.0	11	3	23⅝	23	23	
22⅝	8⅝	KayJw s	.40	2.1	11	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
19⅝	10	KearNt	.40	2.5		68	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
12⅝	8	KlyOG n	.80e	7.4		11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
23⅝	14⅝	Ketchm	.65t	3.0	73	20	22⅝	21⅝	22	−⅛
9⅝	2⅝	KeyCoB	.25t	5.3	7	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
6⅝	2⅝	KeyCa				318	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
1⅝	⅝	KeyC wtA				12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	1½	Kidde wt				75	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
5	2⅝	Kinark				10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Kirby				13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Kit Mfg			9	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
2⅝	1⅝	KleerV	.03e	1.7	58	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
20⅝	10⅝	Knoll			11	220	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
29⅝	25⅝	KogerC	2.40	8.2	418	180	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+⅛
		L								
4	1⅝	LSB				34	2	1⅝	2	
2⅝	1⅝	LaBarg				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22⅝	11⅝	LdmkSv			5	31	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
24⅝	14⅝	LndBnc	.44	3.3	11	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
25⅝	16⅝	Lndmk	.40	2.1	20	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Laser			17	52	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Lauren			53	45	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
14⅝	3⅝	LazKap				12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
8⅝	6⅝	LearPP	3.00	32.8		26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
23	8⅝	LeePh			15	43	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	
38⅝	28⅝	Lehigh			19	32	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	−⅛
48⅝	28	Lehlgh	.50	1.4	11	22	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	−⅛
8⅝	5	LeisurT			12	9	5	5	5	
25⅝	24½	LeisT pf				50	25	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Levitt			25	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
54⅝	24⅝	LbtFin	.50	1.0	17	90	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	LifeRst				67	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Lilly un				13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	LinPr n				38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅝	12⅝	LncNC n	.81e	5.8		59	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	LncNC wt				51	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Lionel			4	173	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Lionl wtA				13	1⅝	1	1	
3⅝	1⅝	Lionl wtB				25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	3	Litfld				2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2	1⅝	Lodge				11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
27⅝	15⅝	LorlCp			9	26	15	14⅝	14⅝	−⅝
33⅝	22⅝	LorTel n			24	1367	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−1⅛
27⅝	14	Lumex	.08	.3	26	226	25⅝	25	25	−⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Luria			23	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
18	13⅝	Lydal			13	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
16⅝	8⅝	LynCSy	.20	1.5	14	110	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
34⅝	8⅝	LynchC	.20	.8	54	8	26	26	26	+⅛
		M								
16⅝	12⅝	MCO Hd			101	30	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	MCO Rs				24	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	MSA	.90e	8.3	23	77	11	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅝	7½	MSI Df			39	26	11	10⅝	11	
3⅝	1½	MSR				31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
20	7⅝	MacGrg			132	29	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
32⅝	15⅝	MacSch	.16	.6	30	122	27	26⅝	26⅝	
13⅝	7	Macsalk			27	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17⅝	10⅝	Mag Bk			4	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
32	16½	MagPS	1.40	4.4	19	11	31⅝	31	31⅝	+⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Malart g	.30e	3.0		7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
16⅝	4⅝	Mangd				3	8	8	8	
3⅝	2½	MrthOf				2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
26⅝	9	MrkIV s			17	289	20⅝	19	20⅝	+⅛
8⅝	7⅝	MarsG n				105	8⅝	8	8	+⅛
27⅝	12⅝	MarlP s	.04r	.2	31	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
12⅝	4⅝	Matec			19	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
14⅝	4⅝	MatRsh	.12	1.8		147	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
22⅝	13	MatSci			11	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
20⅝	15⅝	Matrix s			16	3297	18⅝	17	17⅝	−⅛
11	9⅝	MaltW n				69	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
13⅝	1⅝	MayEng	.10t			5	2	2	2	
30⅝	18⅝	Mayflw	.80	3.6	28	112	22	21⅝	22	
5	3⅝	McDow		4.2		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	McFad			10	36	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	3	McRae B			13	43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
99	72	MedioG	1.16	1.3	19	15	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	−⅛
3	1⅝	Medcore				91	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
9⅝	1⅝	Mdcor wt				59	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
13⅝	6	Medlq s	.10	1.1	22	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Medlq pf	.06	.7		33	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
20⅝	16½	Mem	.60	3.4	22	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
21⅝	13⅝	MelPro	.15	1.1	20	30	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
16⅝	12	Metex			22	23	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
5	2⅝	MchGn				269	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
37⅝	24⅝	Midlnd	.40	1.1	15	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	−⅛
72⅝	66	MinP pf	7.36	8.2		10z	90	90	90	−1
15⅝	9⅝	MtchlE	.24	2.1	12	43	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
14⅝	13⅝	MoogB	.20	1.4	12	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
20⅝	12⅝	MoogA	.28	2.0	12	296	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
27	15⅝	MMed			18	21	27	26⅝	26⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	MtgRl wt				265	3⅝	3	3⅝	+⅛
22⅝	16⅝	MtgGth	1.60	7.5	16	94	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
10	6⅝	MtgPl n	.90e	11.6	10	67	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛

(Continued on next page)

BUSINESS PROFILE / Alberto Vitale, Publishing General Interest Books

An Eclectic U.S. Businessman Among the Literati

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — During a party at New York's Parker Meridien Hotel in 1984, which Bantam Books gave to celebrate the publication of Lee A. Iacocca's autobiography, three men huddled in a corner, talking about scientific esoterica. One was a former rocket engineer; one was a Bantam author, Alvin Toffler; and the third was Alberto Vitale, then Bantam's co-chief executive officer.

"When we have dinner together, we don't talk that much about publishing," said Mr. Toffler, whose book, "Future Shock," added a new expression to the language. "Alberto is a very broad person, and we talk about organization, and computers and where the society is going."

Not surprising for a publisher, some would say. After all, publishers make their living from eclectic ideas.

But then, many would be surprised that Alberto Vitale, a financial man by training, joined publishing at all, let alone rose in the field. And rise he has — seven weeks ago the 51-year-old Mr. Vitale was given the large trade book publisher's chief executive slot to himself.

"You can publish Robert Ludlum, Louis L'Amour and Judith Krantz and they will sell well without you doing anything," he said, easily slipping the names of a trio of best-selling Bantam authors into the conversation. "But if you merchandise them aggressively, you can increase your sales by 30 percent."

NYT

Alberto Vitale

Mr. Vitale, who is 5-foot-5 (1.6 meters) and bears more than a passing resemblance to Henry Kissinger, knows a thing or two about competition.

Bantam insiders say he got full chief executive status after a power struggle with Louis Wolfe, Bantam's former chairman and the former co-chief executive who resigned earlier this summer. In fact, some wonder whether he is fully qualified for it.

"He worked very hard over the years to understand warehousing and production," said Leonard Leone, Bantam's longtime art director, who retired in 1984. "But running a book company also means knowing about content, art, typography and how to pick titles. I'm not sure that can be learned the same way."

"Alberto doesn't know the business the way an apprentice does, but he doesn't have to," counters Oscar Dystel, who ran Bantam for 25 years until 1980 and hired Mr. Vitale nearly a dozen years ago. "He looks at books with a financial aspect to his gaze, but he has a good sense of what this business is all about."

Indeed, Mr. Vitale makes no claims to being an editor or a man of letters. But he has at least one hard-to-ignore gold star on his report card: It was Mr. Vitale who came up with the idea of signing up the Iacocca autobiography, a fact that Mr. Toffler, for one, says proves he is able to read the public mood. And he has learned to trust his instincts and those of his staff.

For example, his first major decision as Bantam's sole top executive involved agreeing to pay $1.3 million in a hotly contested auction for "The Prince of Tides," a widely discussed forthcoming novel by Pat Conroy.

"It was a difficult decision from a business point of view to buy the book for that much money," the soft-spoken Mr. Vitale said. But Linda Grey, Bantam's publisher, and Stephen Rubin, its editorial director, were so enthusiastic about the book that he decided to authorize the purchase.

"I learned early in the game," he explained, "that certain books come along that create so much excitement in-house that you have to take the risk."

Mr. Vitale's background is as eclectic as his choice of books to publish. An Italian whose Jewish parents moved the family to Egypt during World War II, he earned a doctorate in economics from the University of Turin, spent a year at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School as a Fulbright scholar, and worked for Olivetti Corp. of America from 1959 to 1971 before joining IFI, the Italian holding company that controls Fiat.

In 1975 he joined Bantam, which was founded as a paperback house by a group of hardcover publishers, but now is owned by the Bertelsmann Publishing Group of West Germany.

"He bridges perfectly the worlds of Europe and the United States," said Morton Janklow, a literary agent. "On the one hand he has that European sophistication and subtlety of mind, and on the other hand he is extremely hardworking."

Publishing trade books — books of general interest, sold primarily through bookstores — is considered relatively small potatoes in business. Their combined 1985 sales were $2 billion, according to preliminary estimates of the Association of American Publishers. That is up from $1.7 billion in 1984. Bantam's sales are, in Mr. Vitale's words, "substantially in excess of $200 million."

Bantam is, in fact, on a roll with trade books. Almost one-third of the 80 hardcovers it has published since 1980, when the traditional paperback house decided to test the hardcover waters, have been best sellers. At a time when first printings of 10,000 hardcover copies are common for other than superstar authors, no Bantam hardcover has had a first printing of fewer than 20,000.

EQUITY: *U.S. Issues Rise in Europe*

(Continued from first finance page)

worldwide secondary market, foreign investors will tend to restrict their international holdings as a result of worries about the possible inability to buy and sell quickly.

"It is important to have market makers in local time zones all around the globe," said Amir Eilon, an executive director of Morgan Stanley International in London. "That international secondary market has to develop, but it will be slow."

But while further progress is needed, there has been substantial growth recently in the secondary market too. Already, there are about 475 companies whose shares trade actively on more than one exchange, compared with roughly 200 a year ago.

Until recently, Euroequity issuers were mainly European multinationals in search of capital beyond their own limited stock markets. Swiss, Scandinavian and some West German companies have been large issuers, including Nestlé SA, Volvo AB, Electrolux AB and Daimler-Benz AG. But the motivation of American companies, considering the vast depth of the U.S. capital markets, is less obvious.

"The move by American companies to the international equity market is a push to broaden the pool of potential investors," explained Stanislas Yassukovich, chairman of Merrill Lynch Europe.

Broadening the shareholder base, according to executives, should tend to bolster a company's stock price and make it less susceptible to volatile swings. European investors, they note, have traditionally been more stable shareholders than American fund managers, who are more likely to focus on quarterly earnings reports and to trade more frequently.

For underwriters, the rapid growth in Euroequity issues has been a profitable new business. The players are the same major investment banks that operate in the huge Eurobond market. But with every notable international bank fighting aggressively for market share in Eurobonds, profit margins have been drastically sliced in the past year or so. Fees for arranging a Eurobond issue are less than 2 percent, while those on a Euroequity issue can be more than three times that.

By one industry estimate, Credit Suisse First Boston, for instance, earned roughly $20 million handling equity issues during the first half of this year, more than twice what it made on new Eurobond issues.

Euro-commercial Paper

Aug. 22

15-45 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
asab	9/9	5	6.82	6.97
enel	9/9	29	6.80	6.95
boliden	10/9	13	6.82	6.97
sweden	10/9	200	5.83	6.78
car finance	11/9	10	6.82	6.97
credit national	11/9	75	5.83	6.78
mcorp	12/9	50	6.25	6.20
texas eastern	12/9	50	6.82	6.97
republic of portugal	15/9	50	6.85	6.80
royal insurance	15/9	30	5.97	6.92
secv	15/9	45	5.93	6.88
sbs	15/9	10	5.93	6.88
alcoa	17/9	40	6.09	6.84
sandvik ab	17/9	5	6.82	6.97
pilkington	17/9	15	6.82	6.97
credit national	18/9	100	5.83	6.78
enel	18/9	20	6.00	6.95
sweden	18/9	100	5.83	6.78
peugeot	19/9	70	6.85	6.80
ici finance	19/9	25	5.98	6.93
thyssen	19/9	25	6.00	6.95
montedison	22/9	35	6.85	6.80
era	22/9	40	6.33	6.88
nokia	22/9	20	6.82	6.97
edf	22/9	70	5.83	6.78
grand met	22/9	25	5.97	6.92
csr finance	22/9	15	6.82	6.97
thyssen	22/9	25	6.00	6.95
cra	22/9	25	6.07	6.82
cra	23/9	25	6.07	6.82
secv	23/9	31	5.53	6.88
wmc finance	24/9	40	6.05	6.80
new zealand	24/9	50	6.88	6.83
citizens and southern	25/9	40	6.07	6.82
statoil	26/9	200	5.83	6.78
sbs	26/9	10	5.93	6.88
alcoa	26/9	25	6.09	6.84
national mutual	28/9	50	5.97	6.92
alta loval	29/9	10	6.02	6.97
cra	30/9	25	6.07	6.82
edf	30/9	100	5.83	6.78
asab	1/10	11	6.82	6.97
credit national	6/10	60	5.83	6.78

46-75 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
alcoa	8/10	29	6.09	6.84
republic of portugal	8/10	25	6.85	6.80
royal insurance	10/10	25	5.97	6.92
grand met	16/10	25	5.97	6.92
sbs	16/10	10	5.93	6.88
skf	17/10	10	6.02	6.97
era	20/10	25	6.33	6.88
pilkington	20/10	15	6.82	6.97
sweden	21/10	100	5.83	6.78
blue circle	21/10	50	6.82	6.97
alcoa	22/10	36	6.83	6.98
khd	23/10	45	5.94	6.89
n. zealand forest pdts	24/10	20	6.82	6.97
car finance	28/10	20	5.96	6.91
credit national	28/10	10	5.76	6.71
peugeot	29/10	30	5.99	6.94
car finance	30/10	10	5.96	6.91
sbs	30/10	10	5.86	6.81
royal insurance	31/10	25	5.91	6.86
fletcher challenge	31/10	20	6.01	6.96

76-105 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
blue circle	6/11	50	5.96	6.91
alta loval	7/11	15	5.96	6.91
new zealand	7/11	100	5.83	6.78
owb	12/11	30	5.86	6.81
united biscuits	12/11	90	5.96	6.91
edf	12/11	60	5.76	6.71
sbs	17/11	10	5.86	6.81
alcoa	19/11	44	6.03	6.98
fletcher challenge	19/11	50	6.01	6.96
royal insurance	19/11	25	5.91	6.86
cra	21/11	25	6.01	6.96
boliden	21/11	5	5.96	6.91
khd	21/11	45	5.94	6.89
blue circle	21/11	50	5.96	6.91
credit national	28/11	85	5.96	6.91
sweden	28/11	100	5.76	6.71
grand met	28/11	25	5.91	6.86
new zealand	28/11	100	5.83	6.78
car finance	28/11	10	5.96	6.91
era	28/11	42	6.07	6.82
sbs	28/11	20	5.86	6.81
car finance	28/11	20	5.96	6.91

106-135 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
car finance	11/12	10	5.96	6.91
sbs	16/12	10	5.86	6.81
blue circle	18/12	50	5.96	6.91
texas eastern	19/12	75	5.96	6.91

136-165 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
grand met	23/1/87	30	5.91	6.86

166-183 days

Issuer	Mat	Amt	Bid	Ask
sweden	6/2/87	50	5.76	6.71
texas eastern	13/2/87	75	5.96	6.91
car finance	17/2/87	15	5.96	6.91

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd. London

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 22 August 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (i) – irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. $ 243.10
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
-(d) Baerbond SF 901.50
-(d) Conbar SF 1470.00
-(d) Equibaer America $ 1309.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1578.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1417.00
-(d) Grobar SF 1123.00
-(d) Stockbar SF 1855.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY
-(r) Multicurrency US$ $ 1,102.91
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu ECU 1,078.53
-(r) Multicurrency Yen YEN 205,873.00
BNP INTERFUNDS
-(w) Interbond Fund $ 169.85
-(w) Intercurrency US$ $ 10.64
-(w) Intercurrency DM DM 31.46
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling £ 10.12
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer $ 18.56
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer $ 11.03
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
-(d) Asian Growth Fund $ 18.92
-(w) Diverbond SF 87.90
-(w) FIF-America $ 20.03
-(w) FIF-Europe $ 25.29
-(w) FIF-International $ 16.01
-(w) FIF-Pacific $ 31.14
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 133.67
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 233.29
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F) $ 1089.94
-(w) IPNA-3 $
BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income $ 0.915
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr. $ 12.45
-(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Portf $ 1.570
-(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf £ 1.567
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd $ 1.364*
-(w) Brit.Gold Fund $ 0.679
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency £ 17.06
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd $ 2.231
-(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund £ 0.922
-(d) Brit. Ohasan Glob.$ $ 17.15
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund $ 1.340
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund $ 0.927
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
-(d) $ Money Market $ 10.54
-(d) Non-$ Money Market DM 26.34
-(w) $ Bond $ 11.18
-(w) Non-$ Bond DM 27.95
-(w) Global Equity $ 13.05
-(w) Global Bond $ 10.39
-(w) Global Bond & Equity $ 10.52
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 61.64
-(w) Capital Italia SA $ 32.69
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
(d) Citinvest Ecu ECU 1105.84
(d) Citinvest Liquidity $ 1063.73
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth $ 1045.85
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
-(d) Actions Suisses SF 500.50
-(d)s15u) Bond Valor Swf SF 109.20
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 114.31
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 129.13
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 109.52
-(d) Bond Valor Yen Yen 11,073.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 141.05
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR $ 154.08
-(d) Canasec SF 563.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds SF 78.50
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l SF 324.75
-(d) CS Gold Valor $ 180.39
-(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1161.34
-(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1094.15
-(d) CS Money Market Fund £ 1127.59
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 103900.00
-(d) Energie-Valor SF 148.75
-(fs15ud) Ussec SF 749.00
-(d) Europa-Valor SF 195.00
-(d) Pacific-Valor SF 200.50
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall
LONDON EC2 (01 920 9797)
-(w) Finsbury Group Ltd. $ 146.21
-(m) Winchester Diversified $ 23.94*
-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd. $ 8.69
-(m) Winchester Frontier £ 146.11
-(w) Winchester Holdings FF 115.02
$ 13.00
-(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd. $ 187.48
-(w) Worldwide Securities $ 63.83
-(w) Worldwide Special $ 2531.97
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
-+(d) Concentra DM 39.82
-+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 82.11
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Sele St.,St. Helier:0534-36331
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
@(d) Inc.: Bid $ 13.34 Offer $ 13.760
@(d) Co.: Bid $ 15.82 Offer $ 16.315
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 1.5385
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 1.0014
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.5007
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 1.0706
-(w) Long Term $ 29.27
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.
& CALEDONIA PLACE, JERSEY 0534 27301
-(d) Sterling Deposit £ 1.003
-(d) US$ Deposit $ 1.025
-(d) DM Deposit DM 5.075
-(d) Yen Deposit Yen 508.4
-(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit Sfr 5.085
-(d) N. American $ 1.46
-(d) Japan $ 3.91
-(d) Pacific Basin $ 2.52
-(d) International growth $ 2.28
-(d) British £ 1.63
-(d) Sterling Gilt £ 1.18
-(d) Internatl. High Income $ 1.21
-(d) Yen Convertible bond Yen$ 27.41
-(d) European Fund $ 1.63
-(d) E.C.U. Fund ECU 1.10
CAPITAL STRATEGY PORTFOLIO LTD.
-(d) Growth Portfolio £ 1.12
-(d) Income Portfolio £ 1.04
-(d) Balance Portfolio £ 1.08
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS
1, Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680
-(w) F&C Atlantic $ 16.18
-(w) F&C European $ 27.77
-(w) F&C Oriental $ 51.04
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com. $ 57.46
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum.Pref. $ 102.26
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com. $ 18.91
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref. $ 102.45
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 99.71
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 12.83
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 12.41
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. $ 134.63
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund $ 46.11
-(d) Fidelity Int'L Fund S/S $ 12.30
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 65.03
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 17.92
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 252.23*
-(d) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fd. $ 23.71
-(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 54.22
FORBES PO 887 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-839-3013
-(w) Dollar Income $ 7.57
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd. £ 95.30*
-(w) Gold Income $ 9.21
-(w) Gold Appreciation $ 5.78
-(w) Strategic Trading $ 1.27
GEFINOR FUNDS.
-(w) East Investment Fund $ 701.44
-(w) Scottish World Fund £ 188.27
-(w) State St. American $ 204.46
London: 01-491-4230, Geneva: 41-22355530
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715
-(w) FuturGAM S.A. $ 150.28
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc. $ 181.71
-(w) GAMerica Inc $ 207.22
-(w) GAM Australia Inc. $ 119.42
-(w) GAM Boston Inc. $ 142.24
-(w) GAM Ermitage $ 20.79
-(w) GAM Ermitage Int. Inc. $ 10.48
-(w) GAM Franc-val SF 150.50
-(w) GAM France Inc Fr 989.72
-(w) GAM Global Fund $ 108.46
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 108.45
-(w) GAM International Inc. $ 280.10
-(w) GAM Japan Inc. $ 252.78
-(w) GAM North America Inc. $ 147.28
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc. 125.55* p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum. 130.40 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc. $ 268.68
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw. 155.10 p
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd. 130.40 p
-(w) GAMrint $ 127.34
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc. $ 93.44
-(w) GAM Sterl & Intl Unit Trust 221.60
-(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 154.16
-(w) GAMtrends Inc. $ 115.11
-(w) GAM U.S. Inc. $ 101.72
-(w) GAMut Inc. $ 105.38
-(w) GAM Worldwide Inc. $ 279.46
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc. $ 131.49
-(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord. $ 122.53*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Spe. $ 112.51*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. SF 105.46*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. Yen 10,875*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. DM 105.46*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. £ 111.53*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. Fr 1,025.46
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.
-(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund $ 23.82
-(r) G.T. Applied Science $ 15.36
-(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd. $ 16.16
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund $ 8.46
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 23.44
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 23.08
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 24.75
-(d) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 19.44
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 16.03
-(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd. $ 16.89
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 57.99
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 32.92
-(d) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd $ 82.44
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 26.87
-(d) G.T. South China Fund $ 17.34
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
-(d) Crossbow (Far East) SF 12.63
-(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 27.99
-(d) European Equity Fund DM 16.03
-(d) Intnl. Bond Fund $ 11.84*
-(d) Int. Currency U.S. $ 28.21
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 17.98
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 38.29
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond $ 17.67
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 44.31
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust Y 54.78
-(r) J.F Japan Trust Y 7894
-(r) J.F Japan Technology Y 25,449
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc) $ 18.00
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 122.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 158.50
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 194.90
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 300.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 130.35
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 173.40
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos. $ 16.67
NIMARBEN
-(d) Class A $ 108.08
-(w) Class C - Japan $ 156.94
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
-(w) Multicurrency $ 16.63
-(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 13.01
-(w) Dollar Long Term $ 14.79
-(w) Japanese Yen Y 19.57
-(w) Pound Sterling £ 22.34
-(w) Deutsche Mark DM 11.85
-(w) Dutch Florin FL 11.67
-(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.63
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 10.69
-(w) European Currency ECU 11.63
-(d) Belgian Franc BF 100.57
-(w) French Franc SF 8.87
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670
-(d) Bever Beleggingen++ $ 33.38
PARISBAS-GROUP
-(d) Cortexa International $ 108.72
-(w) ECUPAR ECU 1136.73
-(w) OBLI-DM DM 1258.12
-(w) OBLIGESTION SF 95.60
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR $ 1273.43
-(w) OBLI-YEN Y 107,313*
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN FL 1127.88
-(d) PAROIL-FUND $ 91.21
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH $ 17.40
-(d) PARINTER FUND $ 179.86
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND $ 12.64
-(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B' $ 135.77
PUTNAM
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 13.36
-(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr. $ 9.68
-(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 107.17
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd. $ 13.65
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd. $ 24.36
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd. $ 38.82
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd. $ 13.39
-+(d) RBC Mon.Currency Fd. $ 31.72
-+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd. $ 13.91*
SKANDIFOND INTL. FUND (46-8-236270)
-(w) Intl Inc.Fd: Bid. $ 9.51* Offer. $ 10.14*
-(w) Intl Acc.Fd: Bid. $ 9.46 Offer. $ 10.30
-(w) Inc. Bond Fd. Bid $6.50 Offer $6.77
-(w) Acc. Bond Fd. Bid $6.50 Offer $6.76
-(w) Far East Fd. Bid $ 1.05 Offer $1.11
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.
17 Devonshire Sq.,London-01-377-8040
-(r) SHB Bond Fund $ 30.79
-(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund $ 42.44
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
-(d) America-Valor SF 456.75
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 145.59
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 123.51
-(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 128.13
-(d) Intervalor SF 84.75
-(d) Japan Portfolio SF 1571.00
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection £ 112.51
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel. SF 112.08
-(d) Swissvalor New Series SF 413.50
-(d) Universal Bond Select. SF 81.99
-(d) Universal Fund SF 122.12
-(d) Yen Bond Selection Y 11341.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD
(d) The Establishment Trust $ 1.51
(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd $ 11.98
(d) Thornton HK & China $ 11.22
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 19.20
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd $ 15.11
(d) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd. $ 13.43
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd $ 12.35
(d) Thornton Pacific Tech. Fd Ltd $ 10.46
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
-(d) Bond-Invest SF 64.25
-(d) DM-Invest bonds DM 223.70
-(d) ESPAC Spanish sh. SFr 134.50
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 195.00
-(d) Francit French Sh. SFr 197.00
-(d) Germac German Sh. SFr 214.00
-(d) Globinvest sh. SFr 110.50
-(d) SFr.-invest bonds SFr 208.50
-(d) Sima (stock price) SF 218.00
-(d) Yen-invest bonds SFr 942.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
-(d) Unirenta DM 42.20
-(d) Unifonds DM 34.58
-(d) Unirak DM 89.45
-(d) UNIZINS DM 117.25

Other Funds
(w) Actibonds Investments Fund $ 33.80
(w) Acticroissance $ 108.04
( ) Actifinance Intl $ 994.99
(w) Activest Intl $ 14.18
(w) Aquila International Fund $ 144.01
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 1022.44
(r) Arlane $ 2534.13
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 28.05
( ) Australia Fund $ 8.62
(b) Bloo Saudi Bond Fund $ 163.82
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 130.50
(w) Callander Emer. Gr. $ 98.56
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd. $ 10.32
(w) Citadel Fun $ 1.82
(w) Cititrust US $ Equities $ 179.81
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 2693.59
(w) Columbia Securities FL 100.27
(r) COMETE $ 983.71
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs. $ 16.87
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs. $ 50.45
(w) Cumber Intl N.V. $ 190.88
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund Y 13.347
(w) D.G.C. $ 137.13
-(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd $ 1208.80
-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd DM 1095.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst $ 18.30
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V. $ 1504.07
(d) Dreyfus America Fund $ 12.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 48.89
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 48.55
(w) ECU Multiplacement Ecu 1019.05
(d) Europe Obligations Ecu 71.25
(d) Esprit Sicav SECU 1025.73
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 20,598.51
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd. $ 1125.74
(w) F.I.T. FUND FF FF 98.70
(w) Forselex Issue Pr. SF 201.95
(w) Forexfund $ 9.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd. SF 61.75
(d) Fonditalia $ 76.85
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins DM 45.51
(w) George V INV. BOND F. $ 18.52
(d) Governm. Sec. Funds $ 84.18
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 193.29
(w) Health 2000 Ltd $ 9.86
(w) Hestia Funds $ 130.71
(w) Horizon Fund $ 1787.89
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd. SF 143.00
(r) ILA-IGB (31/07) $ 9.53
(r) ILA-IGS (31/07) $ 10.38
(m) IncAmerica N.V. $ 10.79
(w) Interecu Fund ECU 1,018.32
(d) Interfund SA $ 36.93
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 316.72
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 24.57
(d) Investa DWS DM 70.48
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 15.58
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA $ 44.97
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 204.19
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 243.96
(m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd. $ 10,408.42
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd. $ 27.98
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. $ 181.00
(d) Korea Growth Trust KW 14,538.18
$ 14.41
(w) Leicom $ 2101.46
(w) Leverage Cap Hold. $ 236.74
(d) Liquibaer $ 1447.00
(w) Luxfond $ 126.56
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd. $ 41.09
(r) Meteors Y 145,264.00
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd. $ 14,299.41
(w) Nippon Fund $ 72.47*
(w) NM Income & Growth Fund $ 12.56
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio $ 7700.28
(m) NSP F.I.T. $ 214.47
(d) OPPORTUNITES FUND $ 1073.48
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd. $ 2000.04
(w) PANCURRI Inc. $ 42.704
(m) Permal Spec. Opp. $ 1201.81
(r) Permal Value N.V. $ 1425.31
(r) Pleiades $ 1463.24
(r) Prirop fund DM 30.76
(r) Pri-Tech $ 999.59
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 10,315.79
(d) Renta Fund LF 2858.00
(d) Rente Plus FB 5006.00
(d) Rentinvest LF 1165.30
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits $ 1174.39
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd $ 218.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 182.98
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 15.81
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V. $ 884.02
(w) Strategy Investment Fund $ 28.75
(w) Target Fund $ 925.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund SF 76.06
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $ 142.26
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 194.97
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 202.16
(w) Trans Europe Fund Fl 59.36
(d) Turquoise Fund $ 182.51
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA $ 2535.79
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB $ 1659.83
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1074.04
(d) UNICO Fund DM 78.20
(d) UNI Bond Fund $ 1464.63
(r) UNI Capital Fund $ 1339.90
(d) Univers Bonds Dm 121.90
(d) US Federal Securities $ 11.17
(w) Vanderbilt Assets $ 13.66
(w) Willerbond Capital $ 12.25
(d) World Fund S.A. $ 19.42

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; ■ - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ●● - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Edges Up on U.S. Durable Goods Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed marginally higher in New York Friday after having touched a five-year low against the Deutsche mark in Europe.

The dollar was trading lower in Europe before the U.S. government released a report that orders for durable goods rose 4.3 percent in July, a much higher level than had been expected.

Dealers said many participants also believe that West Germany and Japan would lower their discount rates, despite reiteration by the Bank of Japan's governor, Satoshi Sumita, that Japan would not make the move, and a Bundesbank official's comment that the central bank would not be pressured into any cut.

In New York, the dollar closed at 2.0415 Deutsche marks, up from 2.0390 at Thursday's close; at 153.45 yen, up from 153.05; at 6.6895 French francs, up from 6.6755, and at 1.6463 Swiss francs, up from 1.6428.

The British pound closed at $1.4840, down from $1.4979.

"The dollar held up in New York because of the durable goods report, although it came off the trading highs after Sumita's comments," said David Palmer, senior vice president at First American Bank of New York.

"What the Germans and Japanese are saying is that they are determined to be masters of their own fate," Mr. Palmer said. "My guess is eventually they will cut their rates, but it would be human nature for them to make the point that they are not succumbing to pressure from the United States."

Claus Köhler, a member of the Bundesbank board, said Friday that the bank would not bow to pressure to push rates lower. The bank is concerned about money-supply growth and fears that rate cuts would overstimulate an already robust economy.

In London, the dollar fell to a five-year low against the Deutsche mark in early trading, but rallied in the early afternoon after the U.S. economic data.

The data on durable goods provided the only recent evidence contradicting the picture of a weakening U.S. economy.

The dollar closed in London at 2.0430 DM, almost unchanged from 2.0425 DM at Thursday's close. It was trading at a 5½-year low of 2.0370 before the release of the durable goods data. The dollar also closed at 153.35 yen, compared with 153.20.

The pound weakened in London, closing at $1.4880, compared with $1.4985 Thursday.

Dealers said sentiment was also growing that the United States may have cut its discount rate before a coordinated round of rate cuts in September.

Another view suggests that, as a concession to Washington, the Bundesbank may cut its 5.5-percent Lombard rate, but leave the more important discount rate, which is at 3.5 percent, intact.

The Deutsche mark is also being pushed higher against other currencies in the European Monetary System.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.0391 DM, down from 2.0541 at the Thursday fixing, and in Paris at 6.6810 French francs, up from 6.7230.

It closed in Zurich at 1.6443, down from 1.6005. *(UPI, Reuters)*

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	2.043	2.0425
Pound sterling	1.488	1.4985
Japanese yen	153.35	153.20
Swiss franc	1.6475	1.6445
French franc	6.7052	6.6975

Source: Reuters

THE EUROMARKETS

Most Sectors End Lower in Subdued Trading

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — Most sectors of the Eurobond market ended slightly lower Friday as the U.S. bond market slipped back following stronger-than-expected durable-goods data, dealers said.

Overall volume in London was low, with dealers mainly confining themselves to position-squaring ahead of Monday's bank holiday in Britain.

The United States reported that durable-goods orders rose by 4.3 percent in July, far better than many market estimates of a 0.5-percent decline.

"The figure did affect the market, but it was only markdowns," one dealer said, "there was no real selling today."

Dollar-straight bonds tended to finish ⅛ to ¼ point lower.

The senior dealer at a U.S. securities house described the market as being "curiously subdued" following Wednesday's half-point reduction in the U.S discount rate.

He said that dealers seemed to be torn between selling the market or increasing their positions in anticipation of a further rate cut.

New-issue activity also was dull.

Sweden issued a 20-billion-yen bond through Daiwa Europe Ltd., paying 5⅜ percent over nine years and priced at 101½. The issue ended inside the total fees of 2 percent, at a discount of about 1¾.

The Britannia Building Society issued a £150-million floating-rate note that pays 10 basis points over the three-month London interbank offered rate. The first coupon on the 10-year issue was set at 9.80 percent to cover the period from Sept. 22 to Jan. 22.

Lead manager for the issue was Hambros Bank Ltd., and it was quoted at about 99.90, inside the total fees of 15 basis points, or 0.15 of a percentage point.

Daiwa Europe also launched the $50-million European portion of a two-tranche issue totaling $70 million for Japan's Q.P. Corp. The other $20-million portion is being sold in Asia by Nikko Securities.

Both tranches pay an indicated 2⅞ percent over five years and were priced at par.

Dealers said launching of at least one bond was postponed a week.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]									

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 29

ATT Fd, AmBrit, AmFruct A, AmFruct B, AmTrEx scre, Brascan s, CaroPL pf, CrossAT, DickenMnB g, FstConn SB, ForestCly A, ForestCly B, ForestLb s, GoldMin n, Lavitt, NatIndPS pf, PGE 137pfB, PGE 125pfC, PGE 240pfK, PGE 232pfJ, PennRE, Pizzainn, SDIe 247pf, SDIe 268pf, SCE 119pf, SCE ore pfA, SCE 130pf, Spelling n, TelephData

NEW LOWS 8

AmerSci wt, Conston n, GrahamOG, Greenman, LoriCp, Rockaway, TurnerCp, UnValley n

FAA Fines Pan Am $1.95 Million For Variety of Safety Violations

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration said Friday that it had penalized Pan American World Airways $1.95 million for a variety of safety violations found during an in-depth inspection.

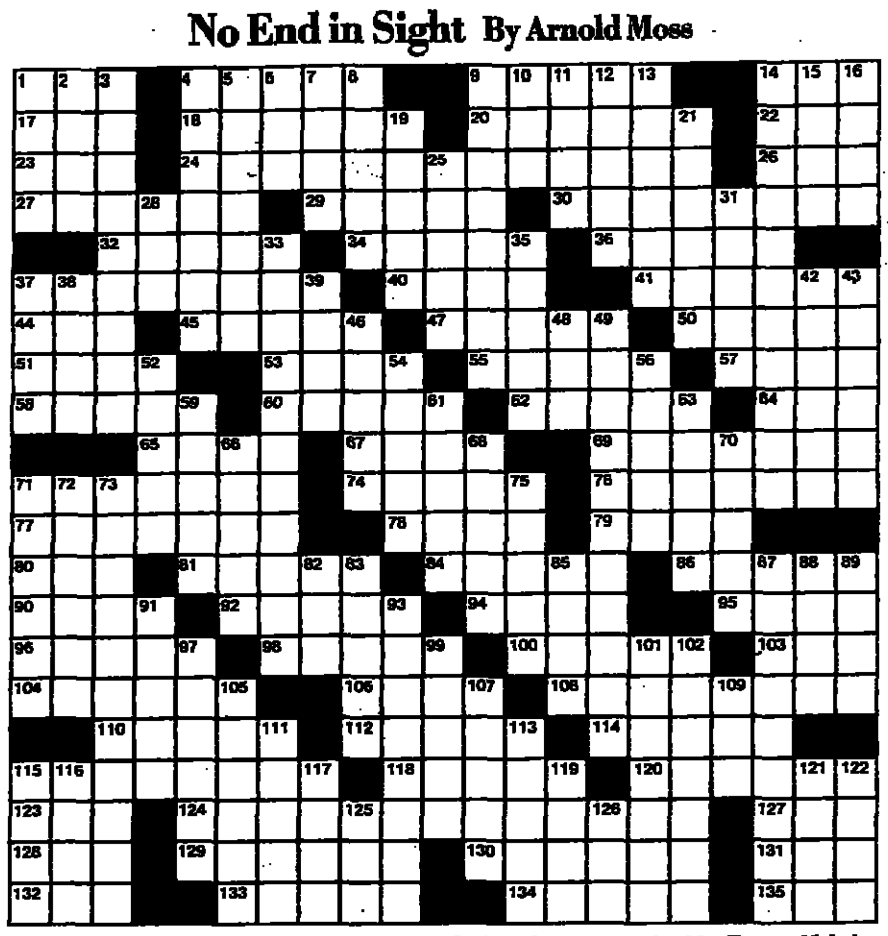
The FAA said in a statement that Pan Am had agreed to pay the fine and has reorganized its maintenance operation to correct the problems. A Pan Am spokesman, James Arey, said that the airline had reached a settlement with the FAA on its enforcement action, but provided no further details.

PERSONAL INVESTING
IN THE IHT THE SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.
EDITED FOR THE SOPHISTICATED INVESTOR—AN ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO OPPORTUNITIES AND PITFALLS—WORLDWIDE

No End in Sight By Arnold Moss

ACROSS

1 I.R.S. go-between
4 One of a Dumas trio
9 "The Sweetheart of —— Chi"
14 Northern diver
17 Corded fabric
18 Manes
20 Idle
22 New Deal agcy.
23 French avant-garde painter
24 "The Wedding of Camacho" composer
26 Neighbor of Aus.
27 Presley's companion
29 Las Vegas lights
30 Of the windpipe
32 Proofreader's mark
34 Fare for "Saturday Night Live"
36 Slalom expert
37 Washing-machine part
40 Emulate Fadiman
41 Mets or Cubs
44 Like a gangster's ice
45 French medieval farce
47 Offshoot
50 Biographer Maurois
51 Foreign-exchange term
53 Emulates kangaroos
55 Relish
57 Entertainer Adams
58 —— nova, Brazilian dance
60 Distinctive character of a people
62 Carried
64 Some M.I.T. alumni
65 Uppity person
67 Saroyan hero
69 Swift trips to Laputa and Lilliput
71 Composer in "Amadeus"
74 Maui movements
76 Counterpart
77 Commotion
78 Famed Spanish muralist
79 Actor Conrad
80 Taramasalata ingredient
81 Side, to an M.D.
84 The world, to Jaques
86 Coach
90 Novelist Ehrenburg
92 The stuff of jeans
94 Korean War river
95 Former lightweight champ
96 Devout
98 Harris character
100 Gangland territories
103 Emulate Olivier
104 Roman shield
106 Mil. vessels
108 Trojan War hero
110 R2D2, e.g.
112 Strasbourg steel
114 Body shops' concerns
115 Wielded a gavel
118 Some teen-agers' ailments
120 Friends of the Vanzettis
123 Mauna ——
124 Fitzgerald opus: 1934
127 Pixy
128 "—— Town"
129 Like Art Deco
130 Cugat
131 Teachers' org.
132 What Ado *Annie could* say?
133 Like Ozarks speech
134 Chemistry Nobelist: 1963
135 Burden



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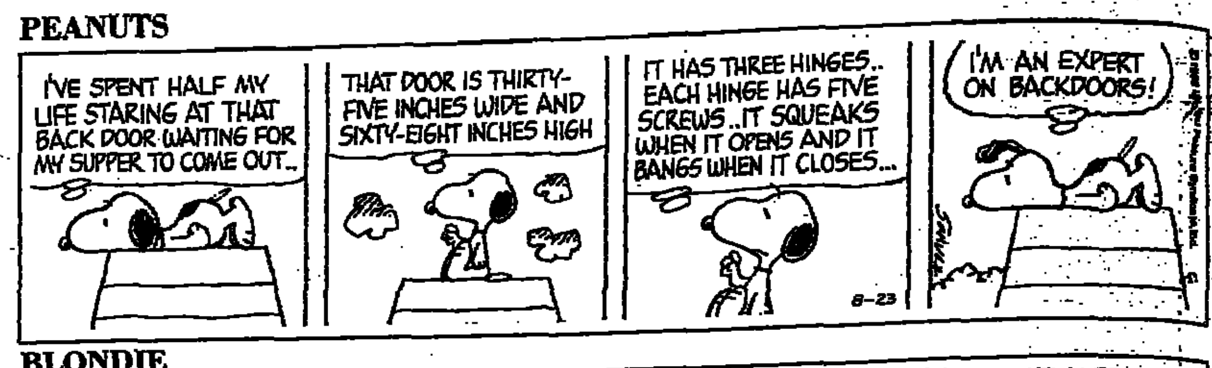
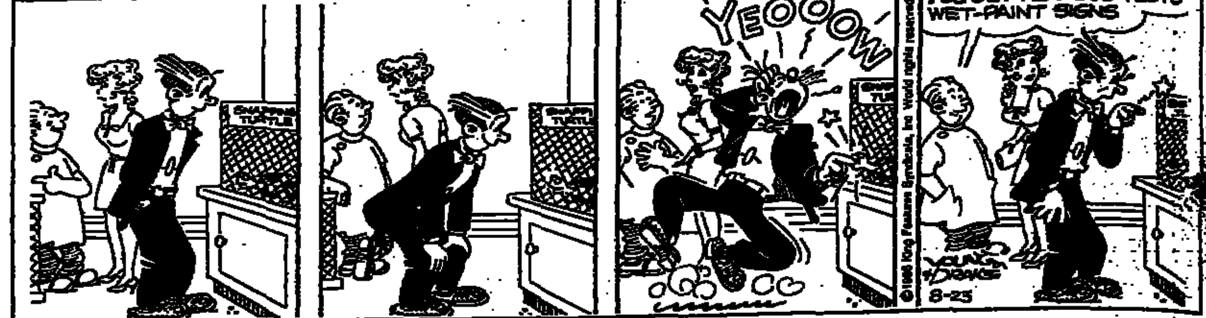
DOWN

1 Bluff
2 Land of the Quechuas
3 Internal inflammation
4 Up to a certain point
5 To that place
6 Prince or Prince
7 He ruled Valhalla
8 "The Battle of the ——," 1960 film
9 One of two events a year
10 "—— a wise child . . .": Nash
11 Kernel
12 Setting of some Hardy novels
13 Quivering
14 Beasts protected by NEPA
15 Carbamide
16 Poet Shapiro
19 "Summer and ——"
21 Live oak
25 Markey and Bagnold
28 Use a shuttle
31 A hair dye: Fr.
33 Until the last drop
35 Sandpiper
37 Jezebel's husband
38 *Kind of dancer*
39 Wild scene
42 Arabian gazelles
43 Juno or Diana, to 50 Across
46 Hebrew dry measure
48 Southwestern oasis
49 "O vile, Intolerable, ——!": Shak.
52 Pianist Gabrilowitsch
54 Fern part
56 —— Buena Island, Calif.
59 Slippery as ——
61 Drummers' triumphs
63 Lifeboat device
66 "Look'd he or red or pale, —— . . .?": Shak.
68 Film directed *by Delbert* Mann
70 Crime's location
71 Peels
72 Ancient Greek dialect
73 Antony's plea
75 Political unit in Bonn
82 "—— Vie," Maupassant novel
83 *Town in* NW India
85 Morose
87 Extraordinary
88 Head of a tale
89 Soaks timber
91 *Racers at* Indianapolis
93 Sweet wine
97 Quickly, in music
99 Line or verse
101 Flood
102 Pride of Hoboken
105 Neoteric
107 Cato in 149 B.C., e.g.
109 *Lt.-making* place
111 Pope's list of three nominees
113 "La Vie de *Jésus" author*
115 Maneuver
116 Orgy participant
117 Cape of Good Hope discoverer
119 Hindu god
121 Olive genus
122 Barbary pirates' haven
125 As written, in music
126 Worthless one in Soho

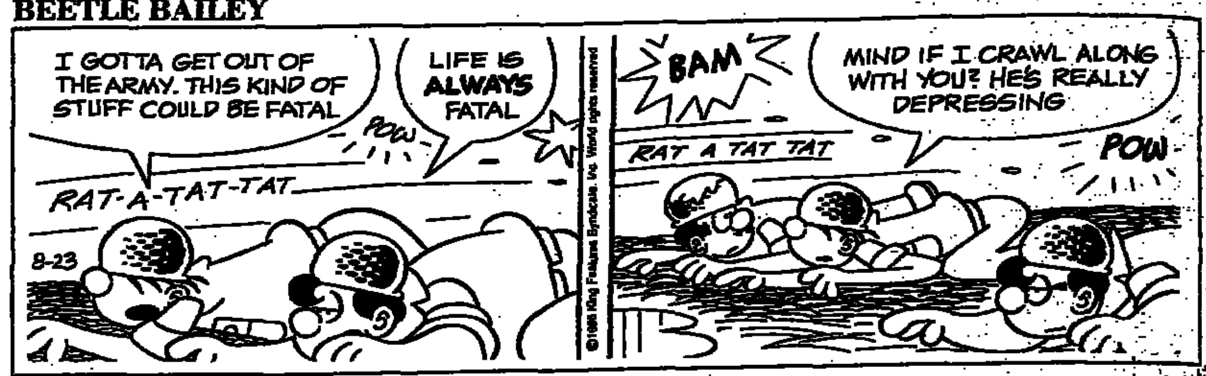
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

AFRICA OF THE HEART

By Joseph Hone. 287 pages. $16.95. William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

TO Joseph Hone's father and godfather, Africa represented what the American West represented to the early pioneers: a new frontier, a place of possibilities, a colonial escape hatch where they might leave behind their dreary lives in England and begin glorious new lives in the sun. They spoke of hunting fabulous wild game there, of starting a farm in some secluded valley, of leading dangerous expeditions into the continent's interior.

To young Joseph, too, Africa held out the promise of romance. Well-versed in the classic texts of Edwardian adventure literature (from "King Solomon's Mines" to bound copies of the "Boys' Own Paper"), he came to picture the continent as a "place of pulsating, ultimate adventure, of liberating space and freedom from the confines of a restricted, almost Victorian childhood." Hone would grow up to become a novelist ("The Sixth Directorate," "The Valley of the Fox") and as travel correspondent for the BBC, he would finally get a chance to realize his boyhood dream of crossing the African continent from coast to coast. But what begins as a "Footsteps of Stanley" sort of thing soon turns into a darkly colored personal odyssey. It becomes clear that Hone hopes to achieve some kind of perspective on his unraveling marriage here in the landscape of his boyhood fantasies; and the narrative of his travels soon begins to trace a curve of disillusionment and frustration.

Having flown to Kinshasa, Zaire, Hone discovers that transportation up river does not exist: though elaborate timetables are printed for the local river boat, no ships ever seem to arrive or depart. The simple act of writing up a schedule seems to suffice. Passage from one country to the next seems virtually impossible. Even Sir Henry Stanley's house, the first European building in the interior and one of Hone's must-see stops, has quietly disappeared — the object of arson or simple neglect.

Indeed, post-colonial Africa, the author quickly discovers, bears less of a resemblance to the romantic worlds depicted in boys' adventure fiction than to the shambling realms immortalized by Evelyn Waugh's novels. Things not only fall apart here, they rush headlong into absurdity and disaster. A wealthy candidate for public office in Kinshasa throws an extravagant election eve party at his villa, dies in the middle of the festivities, which continue quite unabated, and then a week later is elected, posthumously, to the city council by an overwhelming majority.

Obviously many of Hone's social observations echo ones previously made by V. S. Naipaul, but his ability to articulate his reactions to the landscape, combined with his precise notation of detail, lend his narrative a certain freshness and vitality.

It is when Hone attempts to write directly about his emotions — rather than conveying them obliquely through his impressions of the countryside — that his prose tends to slip into mawkishness and cliche. Somewhere along the way, he becomes involved with Eleanor, a pretty, alcoholic adventuress, and his efforts to describe their relationship bog down in sticky sentiment. "Yet I think I wanted the chaotic freedom of Africa then, through her — wanted something of Eleanor's mad, drink-swept world, just as she needed my sanity," he writes on one occasion. And on another, "we were tiptoeing away from each other over a chasm of despair, anger, hate."

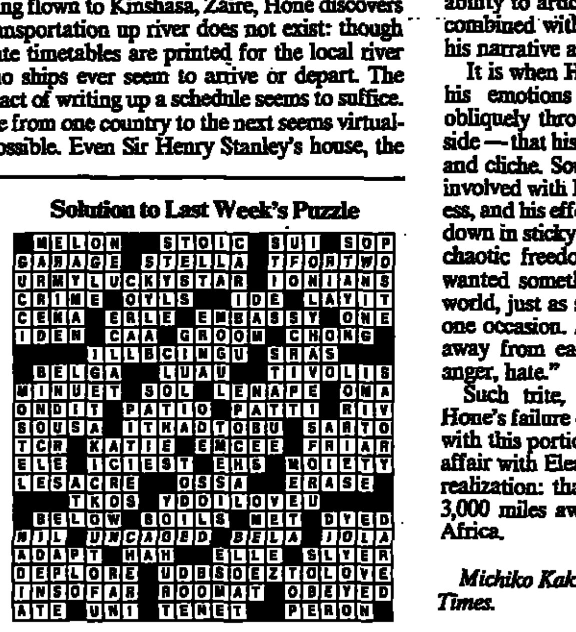
Such trite, melodramatic language underlines Hone's failure or reluctance to really come to terms with this portion of his African voyage, though the affair with Eleanor does leave him with one lasting realization: that the real "mysteries lay elsewhere, 3,000 miles away, not here" in the dark heart of Africa.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"HI, MOM! ME AN' JOEY ARE STARTING TO PLAN FOR NEXT WINTER."

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	29	84	20	68	fr
Amsterdam	19	66	13	55	o
Athens	—	—	—	—	na
Barcelona	31	88	21	70	fr
Belgrade	26	79	12	54	fr
Berlin	18	64	11	52	r
Brussels	20	68	14	57	sh
Bucharest	27	81	20	68	fr
Budapest	25	77	10	50	fr
Copenhagen	13	55	11	52	r
Costa Del Sol	30	86	20	68	fr
Dublin	15	59	11	52	r
Edinburgh	14	57	9	48	cl
Florence	30	86	18	64	fr
Frankfurt	20	68	13	55	r
Geneva	31	88	10	50	fr
Helsinki	14	57	11	52	r
Istanbul	30	86	23	73	fr
Las Palmas	31	88	25	77	fr
Lisbon	28	82	17	63	fr
London	17	63	13	55	sh
Madrid	32	90	12	54	cl
Milan	27	81	18	64	cl
Moscow	—	—	—	—	na
Munich	29	84	13	55	fr
Nice	29	84	20	68	fr
Oslo	14	57	8	46	sh
Paris	19	66	15	59	r
Prague	24	75	8	46	cl
Reykjavik	12	54	5	41	sh
Rome	31	88	18	64	fr
Stockholm	13	55	10	50	sh
Strasbourg	28	82	15	59	cl
Venice	28	82	16	61	fr
Vienna	25	77	12	54	cl
Warsaw	18	64	8	46	o
Zurich	27	81	13	55	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	—	—	—	—	na
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	29	84	18	64	fr
Tel Aviv	31	88	23	73	cl
OCEANIA					
Auckland	16	61	12	54	o
Sydney	19	66	8	46	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	25	77	o
Beijing	30	86	20	68	fr
Hong Kong	31	88	25	77	cl
Manila	32	90	24	75	cl
New Delhi	—	—	—	—	na
Seoul	28	82	19	66	fr
Shanghai	29	84	22	72	fr
Singapore	32	90	25	77	o
Taipei	29	84	24	75	r
Tokyo	30	86	23	73	o
AFRICA					
Algiers	38	100	20	68	fr
Cairo	—	—	—	—	na
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	na
Casablanca	31	88	21	70	fr
Harare	—	—	—	—	na
Lagos	—	—	—	—	na
Nairobi	—	—	—	—	na
Tunis	32	90	21	70	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	15	59	11	52	o
Caracas	27	81	20	68	cl
Lima	19	66	15	59	o
Mexico City	27	81	13	55	fr
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	14	57	10	50	sh
Atlanta	32	90	21	70	pc
Boston	22	72	16	61	pc
Chicago	26	79	13	55	fr
Denver	31	88	13	55	fr
Detroit	26	79	14	57	fr
Honolulu	32	90	25	77	fr
Houston	31	88	22	72	st
Los Angeles	31	88	20	68	fr
Miami	32	90	25	77	pc
Minneapolis	22	72	14	57	st
Montreal	26	79	16	61	cl
Nassau	32	90	27	81	fr
New York	27	81	18	64	pc
San Francisco	19	66	13	55	pc
Seattle	26	79	14	57	fr
Toronto	26	79	17	63	cl
Washington	30	86	21	70	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Rainy. Temp. 19—12 (66—54). LONDON: Rainy. Temp. 17—13 (63—55). MADRID: Stormy. Temp. 30—14 (86—57). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 26—18 (79—64). PARIS: Rainy. Temp. 19—14 (66—57). ROME: Fair. Temp. 31—17 (88—63). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Rainy. Temp. 18—12 (64—54). BANGKOK: Fair. Temp. 34—25 (93—77). HONG KONG: Rainy. Temp. 31—27 (88—81). MANILA: Rainy. Temp. 32—24 (90—75). SEOUL: Rainy. Temp. 28—19 (82—66). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 31—26 (88—79). TOKYO: Foggy. Temp. 30—23 (86—73).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Aug. 22

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	587.50	595
ACF Holding	355.50	355
Aegon	104.80	106.70
Akzo	156.70	160.80
Ahold	93.50	95
Amev	78.80	81.10
A'Dam Rubber	11.35	11.10
Amro Bank	107	108.80
BVG	237	241
Buehrmann T	225	222
Caland Hldg	21.50	21.80
Elsevier-NDU	239.50	243.50
Fokker	70.10	77.50
Gist Brocades	51.50	51.20
Heineken	188.40	189
Hoogovens	70.30	76.50
KLM	44.40	45.70
Naarden	95	92.50
Nat Neder	88.30	88.20
Nedlloyd	178.70	180.50
NMB	223.50	225.50
Oce Vander G	531.50	530
Pakhoed	64	65.50
Philips	54.70	54.90
Robeco	94.90	94.80
Rodamco	133.30	133.90
Rolinco	85.70	86
Rorento	50.50	50.80
Royal Dutch	202	202.50
Unilever	518	519.50
Van Ommeren	39.20	39.50
VMF Stork	38.70	31.20
VNU	346.50	356.50

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 295.90
Previous : 299.60

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2540	2625
Bekaert	11650	11975
Cockerill	130	134
Cobepa	4470	4410
EBES	4800	4830
GB-Inno-BM	8480	8210
GBL	3180	3215
Soc Generale	3130	3145
Gevaert	5900	5840
Hoboken	7550	7540
Intercom	3930	3945
Kredietbank	16600	16200
Petrofina	9060	9010
Sofina	11000	10875
Solvay	8000	8050
Traction Elec	5710	5710
UCB	9020	8700
Unerg	3010	3000
Vieille Montagne	5850	5850

Current Stock Index : 3865.87
Previous : 3859.59

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	333.50	333.10
Allianz Vers	2545	2550
Altana	412	496
BASF	274	270.30
Bayer	307.90	301.80
Bay. Hypo bank	613	617
Bay Vereinsbank	578	574
BBC	327	322
BHF-Bank	545.50	539
BMW	612	604
Commerzbank	336	331.50
Conti Gummi	334	327
Daimler-Benz	1306	1302
Degussa	467.70	464
Deutsche Babcock	194.50	200.50
Deutsche Bank	846.50	846
Dresdner Bank	454.50	453.50
Harpener	310	308
Henkel	431	436
Hochtief	1280	1250
Hoechst	281.60	279.80
Hoesch	149	155.50
Horten	217	212
Hussel	638	625
IWKA	299.50	297
Kali und Salz	292	280.50
Karstadt	443	432
Kaufhof	519.50	522
Kloeckner HD	216.80	217.80
Kloeckner Werke	82.60	84.90
Krupp Stahl	146	145
Linde	752	768
Lufthansa	200	203
MAN	234	237.80
Mannesmann	171.50	174.50
Muench Rueck	3485	3430
Nixdorf	666.80	666
PKI	970	937
Porsche	1075	1060
Preussag	177	181
PWA	234.50	232.50
RWE	225	221.30
Rheinmetall	410	405
Schering	607	600
SEL	437	435
Siemens	708.50	709.50
Thyssen	161	162
Veba	290.50	290
Volkswagenwerk	518.50	516.50
Wella	792	770

Commerzbank Index : 2091.00
Previous : 2068.70

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	17.90	18.0
Cathay Pacific	5.75	5.70
Cheung Kong	24.60	24.60
China Light	16.60	16.70
Green Island	8.45	8.55
Hang Seng Bank	35.25	35.25
Henderson	2.675	2.675
China Gas	16.10	16.20
HK Electric	9.80	9.70
HK Realty A	11.40	11.40
HK Hotels	34	34
HK Land	6.40	6.35
HK Shang Bank	7	7
HK Telephone	11.70	11.80
HK Yaumatei	3.375	3.40
HK Wharf	8.20	8.20
Hutch Whampoa	33.75	33.75
Hysan	0.71	0.71
Jardine	15.50	15.30
Jardine Sec	14.70	14.80
Kowloon Motor	9.20	8.90
Miramar Hotel	3.30	3.375
New World	4.80	4.85
SHK Props	14.80	14.90
Stelux	1.92	1.76
Swire Pacific A	14.50	14.20
Tai Cheung	2.10	2.10
Wing On Co	1.44	1.45
Winsor	8.15	8.15
World Int'l	2.675	2.70

Hang Seng Index : 1946.03
Previous : 1947.36

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1375	1375
Anglo American	6100	5950
Anglo Am Gold	30000	30500
Barlows	1920	1930
Blyvoor	2275	2275
Buffels	9950	9950
De Beers	3265	3275
Driefontein	6850	6550
Freegold	4600	4550
GFSA	5325	5175
Harmony	4600	4575
Hiveld Steel	700	700
Kloof	3200	3175
Nedbank	580	585
Rusplat	5475	5400
SA Brews	1300	1310
St Helena	5250	5375
Sasol	745	770
Welkom	3100	3100

Composite Stock Index : 1826.00
Previous : 1803.30

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$12	$11⅞
Allied-Lyons	333	333
Anglo Am Gold	$62½	$57½
Ass Brit Foods	316	314
Asda-MFI Gp	150	144
Barclays	487	489
Bass	740	743
B.A.T.	415	415
Beecham	395	395
Blue Circle	556	554
BOC Group	329	328
Boots	212	212
Bowater Indus	313	315
BP	640	635
Brit Telecom	192	192
Brit Aerospace	498	501
Britoil	128	131
BTR	288	290
Burmah	388	389
Cable Wireless	329	342
Cadbury Schw	169	168
Charter Cons	256	256
Commercial U	303	302
Cons Gold	492	479
Cookson Group	473	476
Courtaulds	261	261
Dalgety	278	280
De Beers £	635	625
Driefontein	$13½	$12⅝
Fisons	623	630
Free St Ged	$9⅞	$9¾
GEC	184	184
Gen Accident	834	827
GKN	267	269
Glaxo	950	950
Grand Met	386	378
GRE	844	837
Guinness	343	340
GUS	14⅛	14⅛
Hanson	183	185
Hawker	491	491
ICI	10 3/64	10 1/64
Jaguar	485	481
Land Securities	323	324
Legal General	263	260
Lloyds Bank	437	427
Lonrho	205	206
Lucas	531	523
Marks and Sp	209	210
Metal Box	173	173
Midland Bank	537	537
Nat West Bank	517	517
P and O	505	505
Pilkington	416	416
Plessey	194	194
Prudential	864	857
Racal Elect	176	176
Randfontein	$71½	568
Rank	581	594
Reed Intl	248	248
Reuters	518	518
Royal Dutch £	58 37/64	59¼
Rover	40	40
RTZ	602	602
Saatchi	715	730
Sainsbury	408	404
Sears Holdings	120½	121
Shell	885	885
STC	144	144
Std Chartered	709	712
Storehouse	335	336
Sun Alliance	694	687
Tate and Lyle	578	570
Tesco	405	403
Thorn EMI	491	491
T.I. Group	491	497
Trafalgar Hse	282	285
THF	152	152
Ultramar	136	134
Unilever £	19 3/64	19 3/64
United Biscuits	241	241
Vickers	408	400
War Loan 3½ £	38⅝	38⅝
Woolworth	640	660

F.T.30 Index : 1271.20
Previous : 1267.10
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1607.30
Previous : 1607.70

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	29600	28500
Cigahotels	5000	5035
CIR	14620	14910
Cred Ital	3750	3610
Eridania	5280	5255
Farmitalia	15500	15750
Fiat	15900	16095
Generali	170000	170775
IFI	31650	32000
Italcementi	78290	78400
Italgas	3480	3500
Italmobiliari	140950	142000
Mediobanca	302000	301800
Montedison	3660	3735
NBA	3895	3820
Olivetti	18100	18300
Pirelli	5685	5790
RAS	65850	66800
Rinascente	1280	1270
SIP	3490	3470
SME	2300	2135
Snia	5930	6020
Standa	13940	14051
Stet	5130	5140

MIB Current Index : 1849
Previous : 1856

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	765	770
Alsthom Atl.	385	373
Av Dassault	1450	1395
Bancaire	1310	1380
BIC	639	632
Bongrain	2080	2075
Bouygues	1450	1450
BSN-GD	4080	4140
Carrefour	3380	3380
Chargeurs	1460	1456
Club Med	625	633
Darty	3835	3800
Dumez	1496	1460
Elf-Aquitaine	313	313
Europe 1	1140	1092
Gen Eaux	1350	1365
Hachette	2880	2915
Lafarge Cop	1430	1450
Legrand	4580	4660
Lesieur	1130	1125
L'Oreal	3639	3629
Martell	1536	1462
Matra	2720	2578
Merlin	3220	3280
Michelin	3470	3500
Moet Hennessy	2255	2325
Moulinex	76.30	77.10
Occidentale	1030	1040
Pernod Ric	1086	1085
Perrier	775	787
Peugeot	1150	1150
Printemps	624	650
Radiotechn	944	909
Redoute	2006	2040
Roussel Uclaf	1686	1656
Sanofi	720	727
Skis Rossignol	1340	1340
Telemecan	3260	3170
Thomson CSF	1720	1764
Total	436	435

CAC Index : 402.10
Previous : 399.70

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.78	3.82
Cold Storage	3.54	3.52
DBS	8	8
Fraser Neave	8.35	8.35
Haw Par	3.30	3.32
Hume	1.97	1.97
Inchcape	2.35	2.37
Lum Chong	0.94	0.94
Malayan Banking	3.96	3.88
OCBC	7.80	7.85
OUB	3.06	3.04
OUE	2.71	2.70
Shangri-la	3.20	3.20
Sime Darby	1.46	1.45
S'pore Airlines	7.55	7.60
S'pore Land	4.78	4.88
S'pore Press	8.30	8.30
S Steamship	1.55	1.58
St Trading	3.24	3.32
UOB	4.24	4.24
United Overseas	1.25	1.25

Straits Times Ind Index : 811.34
Previous : 811.45

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	210	212
Alfa Laval	350	355
Asea	360	360
Astra	680	680
Atlas Copco	221	223
Beijer	170	168
Boliden	210	215
Electrolux	309	306
Ericsson	234	237
Esselte	570	568
Fermenta	142	139
Handelsbanken	453	455
Pharmacia	224	225
Saab-Scania	N.Q.	—
Sandvik	169	177
Skanska	180	180
SKF	330	332
SwedishMatch	345	364
Volvo	409	411

Affaersvaerlden Index : 720.70
Previous : 720.68

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.55	3.57
ANZ	4.85	4.88
BHP	7.84	8
Boral	4.05	4.06
Bougainville	2.67	2.65
Coles Myer	4.45	4.65
Comalco	2.40	2.40
CRA	5.96	6.02
CSR	2.70	2.70
Dunlop	3.50	3.48
Elders Ixl	5.10	4.95
ICI Australia	2.40	2.45
Magellan	1.30	1.30
MIM	1.75	1.70
Nat Aust Bank	5.36	5.32
News Corp	24	23.80
N Broken Hill	2.06	2.05
Poseidon	2.90	2.75
Qld Coal Trust	1.66	1.64
Santos	3.68	3.70
Thomas Nation	3.12	3.12
Western Mining	3.45	3.50
Westpac Banking	4.66	4.65
Woodside	0.92	0.91

All Ordinaries Index : 1183.70
Previous : 1179.60

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	388	375
Asahi Chemical	877	900
Asahi Glass	1260	1280
Bank of Tokyo	929	940
Bridgestone	646	644
Canon	943	955
Casio	1270	1190
C.Itoh	870	928
Dai Nippon Print	1870	1930
Daiwa House	1560	1650
Daiwa Securities	2180	2210
Fanuc	6200	6170
Fuji Bank	1720	1730
Fuji Photo	2730	2820
Fujitsu	974	989
Hitachi	1020	941
Hitachi Cable	1050	1040
Honda	1200	1100
Japan Air Lines	10100	10300
Kajima	1140	1240
Kansai Power	4000	4260
Kawasaki Steel	254	249
Kirin Brewery	1630	1690
Komatsu	474	473
Kubota	401	411
Kyocera	3670	3560
Matsu Elec Inds	1530	1430
Matsu Elec Works	1590	1570
Mitsubishi Bank	1670	1660
Mitsubishi Chem	863	890
Mitsubishi Elec	510	478
Mitsubishi Heavy	635	645
Mitsubishi Corp	1200	1200
Mitsui and Co	780	801
Mitsukoshi	1310	1360
Mitsumi	1170	1170
NEC	1800	1720
NGK Insulators	810	799
Nikko Sec	2040	2150
Nippon Kogaku	899	888
Nippon Oil	1110	1160
Nippon Steel	245	245
Nippon Yusen	581	606
Nissan	635	572
Nomura Sec	3350	3430
Olympus	1050	1000
Pioneer	1880	1870
Ricoh	810	778
Sharp	921	870
Shimazu	1060	1000
Shinetsu Chemical	928	948
Sony	3870	3910
Sumitomo Bank	2250	2240
Sumitomo Chem	420	448
Sumitomo Marine	1130	1220
Sumitomo Metal	201	196
Taisei Corp	701	730
Taisho Marine	1110	1150
Takeda Chem	2140	2200
TDK	3170	3050
Teijin	578	595
Tokio Marine	1740	1830
Tokyo Elec. Power	7160	7560
Toppan Printing	1610	1620
Toray Ind	711	740
Toshiba	695	667
Toyota	1610	1580
Yamaichi Sec	1920	1990

Nikkei 225 : 18441.31
Previous : 18673.60
New Index : 1544.73
Previous : 1568.83

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	7275	7175
Alusuisse	630	625
Autophon	7475	7400
Bank Leu	3740	3700
Brown Boveri	1675	1670
Ciba Geigy	3400	3400
Credit Suisse	3755	3730
Electrowatt	3425	3375
Interdiscount	6375	6325
Jacob Suchard	8300	8200
Jelmoli	3790	3775
Landis Gyr	1920	1870
Moevenpick	6275	6150
Nestle	8440	8350
Oerlikon-B	1830	1710
Roche Baby	10875	10875
Sandoz	1710	1695
Schindler	3600	3550
Sulzer	585	560
Surveillance	6600	6500
Swissair	1375	1340
SBC	563	556
Swiss Reinsurance	3030	3025
Swiss Volksbank	2600	2605
Union Bank	5780	5770
Winterthur	6800	6850
Zurich Ins	3375	3400

SBC Index : 641.85
Previous : 637.60

"N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *Aug. 21*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
	Aug. 21				
2981	Abiti Prce	$22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
439	Acklands	$19½	19½	19½	+ ½
14525	Agnico E	$26¼	26	26	— ⅛
3168	Agra Ind A	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	
30182	Alt Energy	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
650	Alta Nat	$12½	12½	12½	
663	Algoma St	$13	13	13	
89556	A Barick	$17	16⅝	17	+ ½
7416	Atco I f	$8¼	8	8	— ¼
30524	BCED	360	345	350	+ 5
600	BCED A	$6½	6½	6½	
2132	BP Canada	$30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
25415	Bank BC	265	255	255	—10
122918	Bank N S	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
450	Baton	$24¼	24	24	— 1
22325	Bonanza R	140	127	140	— 5
40245	Bralorne	170	160	170	+ 5
3200	Bramalea	$22¼	22	22	— ½
400	Brenda M	$8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
45717	BCFP	$13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
33685	BC Res	130	128	128	— 1
10092	BC Phone	$27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ¼
24520	Brunswk	$12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
480	Budd Can	$38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
67658	CAE	$11	10¾	10⅞	— ½
7310	CCL B f	$17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
43950	Cad Frv	$32⅝	32½	32½	— ¼
58500	Campeau f	$28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ¼
1724	C Nor West	$15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
5530	C Packrs	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
1	C Tung	$7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
241121	CI Bk Com	$17⅝	17½	17½	
84137	CTire A f	$13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
1646	C Util B	$19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
4050	Cara	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
1900	Celanese	$16⅝	16	16⅛	— ¼
102445	Cineplex	$20½	19⅝	20⅜	+ ⅞
1384	C Distb A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12960	CDistb B f	$6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
19242	CTL Bank	$11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
700	Conwest A	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
2000	Coseka R	95	95	95	
38100	Conron A	$17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
200	Crownx	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
13900	Czar Res	150	145	150	
8035	Denison A p	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5400	Denison B f	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2600	Develcon	310	300	310	+10
6125	Dickson A f	$9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
4825	Dickson B	$9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
23619	Dofasco	$23⅝	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
400	Donohue	$26½	26½	26½	
1400	Du Pont A	$34	33½	33½	— 1
72300	Dylex A	$16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ¼
2560	Eichhorn X	$10¼	10	10	— ½
77070	Emco	$30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ¾
8900	Equity Svr	$5	490	490	—10
5600	FCA Intl	$21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
224290	F Falcon C	$16	15¾	16	+ ¼
13300	Fcnbrdge	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
400	Fed Ind A	$16⅛	16	16	— ¼
200	Fed Plan	$27½	27½	27½	
210	F City Fin	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
300	Gendis A	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
600	Geac Comp	460	455	455	
3350	Gibraltar	$8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¼
34470	Goldcorp f	$7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
700	Graff G	$19	18¾	19	+ ¾
4900	GL Forest	$23	23	23	
510	Hawker	$28	28	28	+ ¼
2017	Hayes D	$14¾	14½	14¾	
26251	Hees Intl	$32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
7825	Hollinger I	$23	23	23	
9778	H Bay Co	$27¼	26¾	27¼	— ⅛
79463	Imasco	$34⅝	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
14360	Indal	$14	13¾	14	
6160	Inland Gas	$12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
100463	I Corona o	$20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
89200	Intl Thom	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7640	Inter Pipe	$38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ¾
1975	Ipsco	$7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
2800	Jannock	$24⅝	24½	24½	
1300	Kerr Add	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
13615	Labatt	$24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
4480	Lacana	$9½	9⅜	9½	
1700	LOnt Cem	$25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ¼
4920	Loblaw Co	$12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
30330	Lumonics	$13	12⅞	12⅞	
18775	Magna A f	$36	35⅝	36	+ ¼
100	MDS H A	$16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
42360	MICC	$8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
9950	Mclan H X	$19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅛
5193	Mortime f	$16¼	16	16	
79344	Molson A f	$26	25⅝	25⅝	
59600	Molson B	$26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
4550	Nabisco L	$38	37½	37⅝	+ ¼
26092	Noranda	$18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
3283	Norcen	$13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
198457	Nva AltA f	$5	485	495	+ 5
1240	Nowsco W	$11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
2271	NuWst so A	24	24	24	
12500	Oakwood	275	270	275	[illegible]
34300	Omnibus o	$7	6½	7	[illegible]
8751	Oshawa A f	$23⅛	22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
42580	Pac W Airln	$18½	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
3800	Pamour	$12	11½	[illegible]	[illegible]
2400	PanCan P	$26½	26⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1041	Pembina	$14½	14⅛	14½	
160	Pine Point	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
490306	Placer	$38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
28400	Que Sturg o	$5	490	490	— 5
400	Rayrock f	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3555	Redpath	$25½	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
8094	ReedSt I Sp	$54	53½	53½	— ½
700	Rogers A	$25¼	25	25	— ¼
6	Roman	$9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
150	Rothman	$38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
5600	Sceptre R	255	250	255	+ 1
29505	Scotts f	$38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
17832	Sears Can	$12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
30067	SHL Systm	$25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
601	Selkirk A f	$25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
4376	Shell Can	$22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
6945	Sherritt	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
200	Slater B f	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
655300	Southam	$22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
16224	Spar Aero f	$26	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
15785	Stelco A	$21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅛
222	Sulpetro	50	50	50	— 1
14390	Teck Cor A	$22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
57950	Teck B f	$23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
5104	Tex Can	$27½	27⅛	27½	
51080	Thom N A	$29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
76701	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
18200	Torstar B f	$31⅛	30½	30½	—1⅛
150	Traders A f	$49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
9650	Trns Mt	$15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
580	Trinity Res	60	60	60	+ 5
10852	TrnAlta UA	$29½	29⅛	29⅛	
75553	TrCan PL	$17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
7154	Trimac	260	245	245	+10
10570	Trilon A	$33¼	33	[illegible]	
5500	Trizec A f	$32	31½	[illegible]	
42560	Turbo	60	58	60	
2500	Unicorp A f	$8	7⅝	7⅞	[illegible]
100	Un Carbid	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
8150	U Entprise	$11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
1530	U Keno	$7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
11900	Versil A f	170	165	170	
5500	Vestgron	$5	50	50	—10
5100	Wardair	$17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
506	Weldwod	$21½	21	21	— ½
1798	Westmin	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	
30020	Weston	$32⅝	32½	32½	— ½
71368	Woodwd A	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛

Total sales 16,097,183 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,020.80	3,019.20

Montreal *Aug. 21*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
32998	Bank Mont	$32⅛	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
12389	BombrdrA	$24⅝	22	24⅝	[illegible]
97464	BombrdrB	$25	22¼	24	+2
200	CB Pak	$26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
44525	Cascades	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
1700	ConBath	$23¾	23⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
544	DomTxtA	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
4200	MntTrst	$12	12	12	+ ⅛
73380	NatBk Cda	$26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
62137	Noverco	$13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
48610	Power Corp	$16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	
12320	Provigo	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
2100	RollandA	$14	14	14	
900	RollandB	$14½	14¼	14½	
37625	Royal Bank	$32⅝	32¼	32¼	
1000	RoyTrstco	$32½	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
11000	SteinbrgA	$42¼	42	42	— ½

Total Sales 3,266,140 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,259.86	[illegible]

SCIENCE
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SPORTS

The Sioux's Man for All Seasons: Supercoach

By Charles Hillinger
Los Angeles Times Service

One day Rol Bradford took his football team 300 miles to a game, drove back all night and picked up the girls basketball team for a game the next night 300 miles in the other direction. And, his teams seldom lose.

PINE RIDGE, *South Dakota* — No wonder they call him Supercoach. Rol Bradford, 37, coaches everything at Red Cloud Indian High School on the Pine Ridge Oglala Sioux Indian Reservation.

He not only coaches all sports, but his teams are consistently among the best in South Dakota.

Last fall, the Red Cloud High School football team had a 14-0 record and made the regional playoffs. At the same time that he was coaching the football team, Bradford was coaching girls basketball. They had an 18-5 record and were runners-up in the regional tournament.

Then, in his spare time, Bradford coached cross-country.

In winter, he coaches boys basketball and wrestling, and girls volleyball. His boys basketball team had a 19-5 record and, like the girls team, was regional tournament runner-up.

In the spring, he coaches track and rodeo. His rodeo team got to the regional in June; eight of track athletes were in the state meet.

Bradford, one-fourth Oglala Sioux Indian and a lifelong resident of the Pine Ridge Reservation, played basketball, football, baseball and was on the track team at Black *Hills State College* in Spearfish.

He has been athletic director and coach of everything at Red Cloud High for seven years. Before that he was athletic director and coach of everything at Our Lady of Lourdes elementary school at Porcupine, a small reservation town 35 miles northeast of Pine Ridge, a few miles beyond the Wounded Knee Massacre Monument.

While coaching at Porcupine, his football team never lost a game, his basketball team won 64 straight games, then finally lost one and after that won 20 more without losing.

This coach is something else.

"*His strong suit is motivation*," said Jesuit Brother Ron Simurdiak, 36. "He is one of the best motivators I have ever encountered."

Father John Jutz would have loved him. Jutz founded Red Cloud Indian Mission School 98 years ago, and the Jesuits have operated an elementary and high school there ever since. Jutz named the school after a famous 19th century Oglala Sioux chief.

The grade school has 300 students, the high school 220. Academic standards are tough, the children get an excellent education.

The high school athletes do a lot of traveling, since the closest town of any size is Rapid City, 90 miles north. Red Cloud plays all over the state and into North Dakota and Montana. The average distance for a game is 200 miles (324 kilometers) one way.

One day in November, when he was coaching boys football and girls basketball, Bradford traveled 300 miles in one direction with his football team, drove all night to get back to Pine Ridge, picked up the girls basketball team and headed for a game the next night 300 miles in the other direction.

Now you know why they call him Supercoach.

Bradford may be Red Cloud's only coach, but the school has a major booster club, in Chicago, of all places. Athletes and business leaders from there have had a 20-year association with Red Cloud, thanks to George Allen.

It started in 1965 when Allen was a defensive coach for the Chicago Bears of the National Football League. He heard of the Jesuits and the kids at Red Cloud and founded the Red Cloud Athletic Club of Chicago.

Club members have contributed more than $500,000 for a field house, a track and football field and outfitting students with uniforms, athletic equipment, buses and much more.

Every February, the club holds a banquet, attended by players from the Bears, Bulls, Cubs, Black Hawks, White Sox and Sting, all professional Chicago teams and all supporters of Red Cloud High. Among those honored at the banquets as athlete of the year have been Walter Payton, Bruce Sutter, LaMarr Hoyt and Billy Mills.

Mills is an Oglala Sioux from Pine Ridge. He did not go to Red Cloud Indian school, but he is honored in a gym mural depicting running, a centuries-old tradition among Indians. The mural shows an old-time warrior running along with Olympic runner Mills.

The field house is called the Paul (Dizzy) Trout Memorial in memory of the late Detroit Tigers pitcher who succeeded Allen as president of the Red Cloud Athletic Club of Chicago. It is in the Dizzy Trout field house on cold winter nights that Supercoach fires up his sharpshooting Crusaders.

And it is not the money that keeps Bradford coaching one team after another. He earns only $20,000 a year.

"It's Rol's love of the sport — all sports — and his dedication to the youth of this community that keeps *him* here," said Father Earl J. Kurth, director of the mission school for 17 years and director of development the last four.

Bradford may be Supercoach, but you would never know it by meeting him. He is calm, quiet, unassuming, dedicated.

But "it does get confusing at times," he admitted, recalling a particularly exciting girls basketball game.

"I was in the locker room congratulating the girls," he said. "They were covered with perspiration. One girl finally spoke up: 'Coach, *could you please leave so we could shower* and get out of these sweaty clothes?' I forgot they were girls."

TO THE RESCUE— An unidentified spectator at the World Swimming Championships in Madrid leaped into the pool, left, to retrieve a program dropped by a judge Thursday, then waved to acknowledge applause from the crowd after successfully completing his mission.

Photos by Russell McFaudress, The Associated Press

H. Perello/Reuters

Sylvia Gerasch, after breaking record.

Gerasch Sets World Breaststroke Mark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — Sylvia Gerasch of East Germany, who saw one of her world records broken three days earlier, has set another at the World Swimming Championships.

The 17-year-old lowered her 100-meter breaststroke mark by 18 hundredths of a second Thursday with a time of 1:08.11. Countrywoman Silke Hoerner, who surpassed Gerasch's 200-meter world mark on Monday, finished second in 1:08.41.

It was the fourth world record of the meet, all set by East German women.

On Friday, Kristin Otto of East Germany got her third gold medal of the meet, in the women's 200-meter individual medley.

Otto, who won the 100-meter freestyle and then set a world record for that distance on the first leg of the East German 4x100-meter relay team's victory Tuesday, clocked 2:15.56 and finished only narrowly ahead of Elena Dendeberova of the Soviet Union.

But Matt Biondi, favored to win the 50-meter freestyle title, placed only fifth in his heat during a day of upsets for the U.S. team.

Pablo Morales, the world champion and record holder in the 100-meter butterfly, failed to make the 200-meter final, finishing ninth in his heat. The 400-meter medley relay team posted only the eighth fastest time in those heats, thereby being allotted one of the least favorable lanes for the final.

World champion and record holder Michael Gross of West Germany swam the fastest time in the 200-meter butterfly and Igor Poliansky of the Soviet Union, winner of the men's 200-meter backstroke title, was the fastest qualifier at 100 meters. *(AP, AFP)*

Red Sox Score 24 Runs on Indians

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CLEVELAND — John McNamara, the manager of the Boston Red Sox, said that "it was just one game. But what a game."

Indeed it was Thursday night.

The Red Sox got 24 hits, Tony Armas hit a grand slam home run during a 12-run sixth inning, and later hit a two-run homer, during a 24-5 obliteration of the Cleveland Indians.

It was one of the worst routs in baseball history, with the Red Sox scoring the most runs in an American League game since 1979 and, in the sixth, recording the biggest inning in the majors in three years.

Among the highlights:

- Dwight Evans and Marty Barrett each drove in four runs.
- Spike Owen tied a modern-day major-league record by scoring six times.
- —Boston sent up 17 batters in the sixth, 11 of whom reached base consecutively.
- Eleven of the runs that inning were scored with two out.
- P[illegible] Dennis (Oil Can) Boyd won for the first time in four starts since his Aug. 1 return from a three-week suspension.
- The one Red Sox player who missed out on all the fun was Wade Boggs, the majors' leading hitter. Somehow, he went 0-for-5.

The game also saw the major-league debut of Greg Swindell, the all-America from Texas University whom the Indians purchased earlier in the day from Waterbury of the Eastern League. He allowed six runs, four earned, in 3⅓ innings. Altogether, the Indians' pitchers issued nine walks.

"You could tell Swindell has good stuff," said Evans. "It was his night to learn and ours to have fun."

"Everybody was getting hits and getting on base," said Owen, the shortstop acquired two games previously from Seattle. "It was contagious."

The last man to score six times in a game was Frank Torre of the Milwaukee Braves in 1957. The only other American Leaguer to do so was Boston's Johnny Pesky in 1946. Pesky now is a special assistant to the team's general manager, Lou Gorman.

Owen did not equal the all-time record for runs, however. In 1886, Guy Hecker of Louisville of the American Association scored seven times when that league was considered a major league.

Owen, who had a bases-empty homer among his four hits, said, "My feet are a little sore. I did a whole lot of running, but it was well worth it."

Angels 6, Tigers 1: In Detroit, Wally Joyner drove in two runs for California with a double and a single and Dick Schofield hit an RBI triple during a three-run second that ended Jack Morris's three-game winning streak. Mike Witt held the Tigers to five hits for eight innings, walking in the run in the sixth.

Royals 4, Rangers 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Frank White and Steve Balboni homered in support of Charlie Leibrandt's seven-hitter against Texas.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

White Sox 4, Blue Jays 3: In Toronto, pinch hitter Carlton Fisk got a three-homer in the seventh and Ozzie Guillen singled in the winning run in the ninth for Chicago.

The Blue Jays out hit the White Sox, 14-9, but grounded into three double plays and twice were thrown out trying to steal by rookie catcher Ron Karkovice, Fisk's replacement.

Reds 9, Cardinals 4: In the National League, in Cincinnati, Eric Davis homered twice and drove in four runs and Buddy Bell hit his seventh homer in the last seven days to help sweep St. Louis.

Giants 7, Phillies 6: In San Francisco, Candy Maldonado hit a two-out, two-run double during a five-run eighth against Philadelphia that ended the Giants' four-game losing streak.

Braves 5, Cubs 2: In Chicago, Dale Murphy's two-run homer broke an eighth-inning tie and Atlanta won its fourth in a row.

Padres 6, Expos 0: In San Diego, Steve Garvey hit a three-run homer and Montreal, held to five hits by Dave Dravecky and Gene Walter, lost its fourth straight. *(UPI, AP)*

Reuters

Willie Upshaw of the Blue Jays saw through the legs of Julio Cruz that the White Sox did not get a double play.

A Race Track That Aims to Please

By Andrew Beyer
Washington Post Service

SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York — Even to people who never have seen the place, Saratoga must seem a phenomenon. In an era when racetrack attendance is declining almost everywhere, nothing can stop people from flocking here.

The weather has been miserable all month and the quality of racing subpar, by Saratoga's usual lofty standards. The New York Racing Association has siphoned some bettors away from the track by simulcasting the races to various downstate outlets and even to a theater in nearby Albany. It hasn't mattered.

When the third week of the traditional four-week season ended Monday, Saratoga's average daily attendance was 25,992. Only Santa Anita, which draws from the populous Southern California area, does bigger business — and not by much. Every race-track executive in the country would like to bottle Saratoga's formula and take it home.

The amazing part of Saratoga's boom is that it is such a recent phenomenon. The track was built in 1864, and its beauty and charm long have been celebrated, but little more than a decade ago, the weekday crowds were frequently counted in four digits. People who loved Saratoga worried perennially that it would be shut down because it did not generate the business of the downstate tracks. Then, in the mid-1970s, Saratoga was "discovered."

Harvey Pack of the New York Racing Association offers a theory for the boom: "This is one of the best areas to go on vacation in the northeast — you've got Lake George, the Saratoga Performing Arts Center, the ballet and concerts. Around the time of the gas shortage, people started coming here in great numbers, and the track has grown in proportion to the whole area. Plus, Off-Track Betting has helped us a lot. People got interested in racing by betting OTB, and now they can't wait to go to a track."

When the masses started to arrive, the management of Saratoga was wise enough to try to find ways to accommodate them in this ancient facility — to the extent that the whole character of the place was gradually changed.

For much of its history, Saratoga was known as a haven for the sport's elite. This was the place where Whitneys and Vanderbilts — not families with picnic baskets — spent their August afternoons. But when the families started coming, the grounds of the track were expanded into a vast park. In the paddock area one can encounter a small combo playing jazz, an outdoor cafe, a wine-and-cheese tent, dozens of picnic tables under the elm trees — with television monitors and betting windows nearby. And yet there is no tawdry, honky-tonk atmosphere.

"Everything we've done," said NYRA vice president Mark Costello, "is designed to blend in with the race track's original look. Saratoga's historical flavor is unchanged."

Saratoga has managed to cater effectively to three markedly different groups of customers: the casual fans who come for picnics and fun, the society folks who show their finery in the clubhouse boxes or the terrace dining area, and the hard-core horseplayers who are the bedrock of any track's business. Although the grandstand can become uncomfortably overcrowded at times, the groups manage to co-exist amicably.

> **'Everything we've done is designed to blend in' with Saratoga's historical flavor.**
>
> — *Racing official Mark Costello*

The genial, relaxed atmosphere of Saratoga is most evident when the days's ninth and final race has been run and the crowd is dispersing. At almost any other track, people show varying degrees of disgruntlement as they stomp toward the exits. Here they leave leisurely and, for the most part, they look happy and content.

It is a rare race track indeed that can be said to contribute to its patrons' peace of mind.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	000 000 301	4	9	2
Toronto	100 100 01x	3	14	0

Dotson, Searage (8), Schmidt (8), Nelson (9) and Karkovice; Key, Eichhorn (7) and Martinez. W—Schmidt, 1-4. L—Key, 11-9. HR—Chicago, Fisk (12).

California	120 101 000	4	8	2
Detroit	000 001 000	1	5	1

Witt, Moore (9) and Boone; Morris, Thurmond (5), Campbell (7), Hernandez (9) and Lowry. W—Witt, 15-7. L—Morris, 15-8. HR—California, Boone (6).

Boston	004 30(10) 150	24	26	1
Cleveland	100 00 0 100	5	13	1

Boyd, Stanley (8), Sambito (9) and Sullivan; Aguilera, Niekro (4), Roman (6), Oelkers (6), Farmer (9) and Sands. W—Boyd, 12-9. L—Aguilera, 0-1. HRs—Boston, Armas 2 (9), Owen (1). Cleveland, Bernazard (12).

Texas	000 210 000	3	7	0
Kansas City	011 110 00x	4	7	0

Correa, Williams (7) and Stanicki; Leibrandt and Gubic, Sundberg (9). W—Leibrandt, 10-10. W—Correa, 7-11. HRs—Texas, Parrish (19). Kansas City, Balboni (27), White (17).

(Declared at Baltimore, ppd., rain)
(Seattle at New York, ppd., rain)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta	100 007 021	5	12	1
Chicago	100 100 000	2	7	1

Acker, Assenmacher (8), Garber (8) and Virgil; Lynch, DiPino (8) and Davis. W—Acker, 3-2. L—Lynch, 3-3. Sv—Garber (19). HR—Atlanta, Murphy (22).

Montreal	000 000 000	0	5	0
San Diego	112 100 02x	6	8	0

Martinez, McGaffigan (5), McClure (7), Reardon (8) and Sillerstein; Dravecky, Walter (4) and Kennedy. W—Dravecky, 9-10. L—Martinez, 3-5. Sv—Walter (1). HRs—San Diego, Kennedy (9), Garvey (18).

Philadelphia	300 000 010	4	11	2
San Francisco	001 001 00x	2	8	1

Gross, Takatsu (8) and Reynolds; Robinson, Williams (5), Davis (7), Garrelts (9) and Melvin. W—Davis, 4-4. L—Takatsu, 6-2. Sv—Garrelts (5). HR—Philadelphia, Schu (7).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	72	49	.595	—
New York	66	55	.545	6
Toronto	65	57	.533	7½
Detroit	65	58	.528	8
Baltimore	62	57	.521	9
Cleveland	62	60	.508	10½
Milwaukee	60	60	.500	11½

West Division

California	67	54	.554	—
Texas	62	59	.512	5
Kansas City	55	66	.455	12
Chicago	53	66	.445	13
Oakland	53	68	.438	14
Seattle	53	69	.434	14½
Minnesota	52	69	.430	15

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	80	41	.661	—
Philadelphia	61	60	.504	19
Montreal	59	59	.500	19½
St. Louis	59	62	.488	21
Chicago	52	69	.430	28
Pittsburgh	48	72	.400	31½

West Division

Houston	69	53	.570	—
San Francisco	62	59	.512	7
Cincinnati	60	61	.496	9
Atlanta	58	62	.483	10½
Los Angeles	58	63	.479	11
San Diego	56	64	.475	11½

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Boggs Bos	113	427	79	148	.347
Puckett Min	121	513	92	178	.347
Mattingly NY	121	511	94	173	.339
Rice Bos	117	471	72	157	.333
Fletcher Tex	111	399	44	129	.323
Bell Tor	120	479	84	154	.322
Ward Tex	94	347	50	110	.317
Bernard Cle	116	452	68	136	.315
Easler NY	111	396	54	124	.313
Yount Mil	104	384	57	120	.313

RBIs: Conseco, Oak, 94; Barfield, Tor, 91; Bell, Tor, 90; Joyner, Cal, 87; Mattingly, NY, 84.

Home Runs: Barfield, Tor, 30; Dear, Mil, 28; Kinsman, Oak, 28; Balboni, KC, 27; Bell, Tor, 27.

Stolen Bases: RHenderson, NY, 78; Cangelosi, Chi, 44; Pettis, Cal, 34; Wilson, KC, 26; Gibson, Det, 25; Moseby, Tor, 25.

PITCHING (10 decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Clemens, Bos, 19-4, .826, 2.54; Rasmussen, NY, 13-4, .750, 3.65; Schrom, Cav, 11-4, .733, 4.35; King, Det, 8-3, .727, 3.70; Eichhorn, Tor, 16-4, .714, 1.83.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Brooks Mon	80	306	39	104	.340
Raines Mon	113	434	67	146	.336
Gwynn SD	121	479	61	168	.334
Backman NY	91	300	52	100	.333
CBrown SF	102	360	52	126	.332
Sax LA	116	444	65	151	.325
Boss Hin	119	444	65	140	.315
Dykstra NY	110	333	58	102	.306
Ray Pit	114	427	51	129	.302
KHernadz NY	115	434	72	130	.298

RBI: Schmidt, Phil, 89; Carter, NY, 87; Parker, Cin, 84; GDavis, Hou, 77; Hayes, Phil, 69.

Home Runs: Schmidt, Phil, 27; GDavis, Hou, 25; Parker, Cin, 24; Murphy, Atl, 23; Stubbs, LA, 20.

Stolen Bases: Coleman, StL, 86; EDavis, Cin, 60; Raines, Mon, 52; Duncan, LA, 44; Doran, Hou, 38.

PITCHING (10 decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Fernandez, NY, 14-4, .778, 2.43; Oieda, NY, 13-4, .765, 2.84; Darling, NY, 12-4, .750, 2.84; Gooden, NY, 12-4, .750, 3.01; Bedrosian, Phil, 8-3, .727, 2.98; Deshaies, Hou, 8-3, .727, 3.45; RRobinson, Cin, 8-3, .727, 2.55.

Football

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Toronto	4	2	0	140	143	8
Hamilton	3	5	0	173	191	6
Montreal	2	4	0	159	168	4
Ottawa	2	5	0	153	180	4

WESTERN DIVISION

Brit Colmb	7	2	0	223	207	12
Edmonton	5	2	0	201	148	10
Calgary	5	4	0	201	177	10
Winnipeg	4	3	0	186	149	8
Saskatchewan	3	5	0	143	228	6

Thursday's Results
Hamilton 28, Montreal 23
Calgary 30, British Columbia 14

SPORTS BRIEFS

Floyd Tied for Golf World Series Lead

AKRON, Ohio (NYT) — Ray Floyd, who won the U.S. Open championship in an exciting finish on June 15, birdied five of the last seven holes at the Firestone Country Club South Course on Thursday to tie for the lead after one round of the 25th World Series of Golf.

Mark Wiebe, who birdied the last two holes, and Donnie Hammond, who had four birdies, were tied with Floyd at four-under-par 66 after the 43 professional golfers in the select international field completed the opening round on the 7,139-yard course.

Bernhard Langer of West Germany was at 67 along with David Ishi of Hawaii. Ken Green, who won last week's International tournament in Colorado; Greg Norman, the British Open champion; Masahiro Kuramoto of Japan; Ben Crenshaw and Lanny Wadkins were at 68.

Tyson Joins Heavyweight Title Chase

NEW YORK (NYT) — Mike Tyson, 20, the undefeated heavyweight, on Thursday joined the title chase in the championship unification series with the scheduling of a bout against Trevor Berbick, the World Boxing Council titlist, in November in Las Vegas.

Tyson, 26-0 with 24 knockouts, first must defeat Alfonso Ratliff on Sept. 6 in Las Vegas. That bout is on the card with the International Boxing Federation title defense by Michael Spinks against Steffen Tangstad.

If Tyson beats Berbick, in February he will fight the winner of the bout between Tim Witherspoon, the World Boxing Association champion, and Tony Tubbs, which is scheduled for December. Should he be successful in that match, Tyson would move on to the unification final against the IBF champion, Spinks or Tangstad, which is expected to take place in April.

NBA Jazz Trade Dantley to Pistons

NEW YORK (NYT) — Frank Layden, the Utah Jazz coach, finally found a team to take the high-scoring Adrian Dantley off his hands Thursday, trading the player he has been feuding with for the last two seasons to the Detroit Pistons along with second-round draft choices in 1987 and 1990 for forward Kelly Tripucka and center Kent Benson.

Dantley, who lost the National Basketball Association scoring title to Alex English of the Denver Nuggets in the closing days of the season, won two previous scoring titles during his seven seasons with the Jazz. During that span his 29.4-point average was the best by any player in the league.

But after several arguments last season, Layden suspended the 6-foot-5-inch (1.95-meter) Dantley for one game in March. The feuding began during contract negotiations, in which Dantley, 30, got $900,000 a year.

Quotable

- Tom Brookens of the Detroit Tigers, told there was to be a team meeting: "We don't need one. I already know everybody on this team." *(LAT)*

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

CLEVELAND—Called up Greg Swindell, pitcher, from Waterbury, Eastern League. Put John Butcher, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list.

MILWAUKEE—Obtained Mark Knudson, pitcher, to complete trade with Houston and sent him to Vancouver, Pacific Coast League.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

BUFFALO—Signed Herb Spencer, linebacker.

CLEVELAND—Signed Mark Catano, nose tackle. Waived Paul Hanna, nose tackle.

DALLAS—Put Kevin Brooks, defensive end, on injured reserve list. Released Joel Patton, offensive tackle. Removed Nathaniel Newton, guard, and Jeff Speck, tight end, from commissioner's exempt list.

L.A. RAMS—Signed Troy West, safety.

MIAMI—Signed Chris Ward, offensive tackle. Waived Tony Chiaiello, nose tackle.

MINNESOTA—Waived Luis Zendejas. David Treut and Brian Franco, kickers; Keith Nord, safety; Jonathon Sutton, cornerback; Todd Gernart, running back, and Tony Fitzpatrick, defensive tackle. Put Gary Schleppeg, offensive tackle, on injured reserve.

NEW ENGLAND—Activated Pete Brock, center. Waived George Cotton, guard.

N.Y. GIANTS—Released Ron Brown, wide receiver. Claimed Lionel Vital, running back, on waivers from Washington.

ST. LOUIS—Released Carlos Scott, center, and Bobby Boyce, linebacker. Signed Bob Closky, defensive end, and Cam Jacobs, linebacker.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

N.Y. RANGERS—Signed John Vanbiesbrouck, goaltender.

COLLEGE

DRAKE—Named Moe Iba assistant basketball coach.

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POSTCARD

A Ride on 'La Cubana'

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

THE last meal, thick Cuban sandwiches of ham, pork and cheese, had been consumed at noon on a recent Thursday, and by 5 P.M. the riders were thinking about food again. Salvation — a truck stop in Virginia — was still an hour and a half away for the 53 passengers on the bus from New York to Miami.

It was time for a political debate.

"Those who had the opportunity to liberate Cuba were the ones who left early on," said Jesus Guerra of New York City, who was born in 1959, the same year Fidel Castro captured Havana. President John F. Kennedy was to blame, someone else said. The noise level rose as others joined in.

"This is Cuban land," said Maria Fernandez, a teacher from Elizabeth, New Jersey. "When Cubans get together, it is always the same."

The riders were on La Cubana, a bus run by Latin Express Service, the only Cuban-American-owned bus company plying the New York-Miami route. Buses are still the most popular form of transportation in Latin America and, with most of the more than one million Cubans in the United States living around New York and Miami, it is not surprising that such a route would be run by a bus company owned by Latin Americans and catering largely to Latin Americans.

Most of the passengers who paid $59 — far less than the $109 charged by the Greyhound and Trailway bus lines — for the one-way ride on La Cubana said they could afford to pay more but chose to spend at least 26 hours on La Cubana instead of less than three on a plane because of its Latin style. The service is maternal, the coffee Cuban and the language Spanish.

The Latin Express Service, founded in 1978, carries about 25,000 passengers a year on its three La Cubana buses, primarily Cubans visiting relatives, between New York and Miami.

La Cubana leaves Manhattan from the Port Authority Bus Terminal in midtown and stops at the George Washington Bridge station, but it is in Union City, New Jersey — where 63.9 percent of the 56,939 inhabitants are of Hispanic, primarily Cuban, heritage — that it fills up. There, the journey for most of its passengers begins on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 A.M. and ends at 1 P.M. the next day in Miami. A bus leaves for New York from Miami at 11 A.M. the same days.

The rhythm of service on the double-decker buses, each with a stewardess and television set, is tropically languid. As the bus left Union City, no one seemed to mind when the stewardess began a rambling discourse about how the bus would be run. She said there could be no seat changes without her permission. Try and use the toilet as little as possible and wait for the stops. Do not pull the straps to open the windows; they are for emergencies only, she explained, commenting that repairs were expensive.

La Cubana's ability to cater to Cuban culinary tastes ended soon after a lunch stop in Elizabeth, New Jersey. There, passengers could chose among a Cuban café, a pizzeria and a hot dog stand. Cuban food easily won.

At the dinner stop in Virginia, most of the passengers ate American fast food, almost as a novelty. However, American road food had lost its appeal by the time the bus halted the next morning at a truck stop outside of Savannah, Georgia. Maria Lourdes Santiago, 14, and her mother, Carmen, 43, looked at their plates of ham, eggs, grits and toast with suspicion. "These are not the same as we make them at home," Mrs. Santiago said. They left most of the breakfast.

When it came time for lunch, somewhere in northern Florida, no one was amused when they heard the first words spoken in English since the bus left Union City. "We're going to stop here and eat American food," said a passenger, Armando Perez, enunciating every word in an effort to lend humor to the inescapable lunch of fried chicken and french fries, or sandwiches.

The bus was running late, and at 1 P.M. was still four hours from Miami. Everyone sat back, ready to begin yet another debate on Cuba. Carlos Hortensia, 12, played with political trivia cards, answering the questions aloud. Only once did his mother, Octencia, interrupt. The question was when did the Bay of Pigs invasion occur? "April 1961," she said. "April 17, 1961."

Zeffirelli Tells on Zeffirelli, but Not All

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Franco Zeffirelli, without taking leave of his numerous theatrical commitments, has written an autobiography. Has he told all? "No, alas, not all," he said.

"After the manuscript was delivered and sent to press I was seized by what the French call *l'esprit d'escalier*. I remembered an additional thing I wanted to say, but, despite my imploring, it was too late to reset the type for inserts. In any case, I have told a great deal and have pulled no punches in describing both the living and the dead. No malice, mind you, just the truth as I recall it."

The book, entitled "Zeffirelli by Zeffirelli," will be published by Weidenfeld & Nicolson in England next month and in the United States in October. Its hefty advance sales and the considerable demand for its translation rights are evidence of wide interest. Its author, seasoned by theater premieres, is keeping his fingers crossed, anxiously awaiting the reader reaction.

"I dictated all of it in English, which is my second language," said Zeffirelli. "I learned English as a child from my Irish governess. She was 81 and I was eight when I began my lessons. After the fundamentals we read Shakespeare. She was Juliet to my Romeo."

In appearance, Zeffirelli, at 63, belies the calender count. His chubby, baby face, round and unlined, beams as he flashes a mischievous, boyish grin. He dresses casually, like a university undergraduate. To avoid gaining weight after giving up tobacco, he restricts himself to a severe diet that forbids pasta.

"I had an all-out checkup in California. Every inch of me was explored, X-rayed and tested — that sounds like a Cole Porter lyric but it is an horrendous experience," he said.

"My doctor beseeched me to stop smoking and after being a three-packs-a-day fiend for years, I quit without too much of a struggle. Strong alcohol has been proscribed, but wine is permitted. Let's drink to good health," Zeffirelli proposed, raising a glass of wine.

During the last month he has been halfway around the globe.

"I was in New York on Liberty Day, to be decorated by Mayor Koch together with 83 other foreign-born artists who have contributed to American culture," he said. "I was thrilled by the ceremony that expressed democracy at its most generous."

From New York, Zeffirelli went to Rio de Janeiro to prepare his next film, "The Young Toscanini," about Arturo Toscanini, who, in 1886 at the age of 18, debuted as a conductor in Rio.

"He was a cellist in an Italian opera company on a South American tour," Zeffirelli said. "On the ocean crossing, which took weeks, he coached the singers in their arias and they discovered that this youngster knew over 60 operatic scores by heart.

Zeffirelli with Domingo during filming of "Otello."

"In Rio, the troupe was appointed an official *chef d'orchestre* for its premiere. He was incompetent, as they learned at rehearsals, and the opening resulted in a fiasco with the conductor and singers at odds on the interpretation. The company demanded that the cellist of marvelous memory conduct the second performance. The press broke the news and stirred up violent nationalistic sentiment and the dispute led to street riots."

The emperor — Brazil was a monarchy until 1889 — attended the second performance. The sound of the commotion outside the theater reached his box and the emperor asked an aide if a revolution was in progress. Toscanini came out, greeted by booing, catcalls, insults and threats. He made an abrupt bow to the emperor and then, turning his back, took up his baton and proceeded to conduct "Aida" without the score before him. At the end of the evening a storm of applause drowned out the jeering.

"Another grand opera film? No, not exactly, though it will have scenes of 'Aida,' of course, with the young upstart maestro guiding the orchestra."

After the Toscanini film, Zeffirelli is planning a movie on the romance of Frédéric Chopin and George Sand, to be filmed in France.

"There was a Hollywood film on the subject in 1945, 'A Song to Remember,' which is best forgotten. Since then the great love story has been neglected by the screen," he said. "George Sand was a pioneer in women's liberation. She took a man's name, dressed as a man, smoked black cigars and practiced free love. Her novels seem namby-pamby by today's standards, but remember that censorship was so strict that if she had written frankly she would never have been published at all. Her correspondence with Flaubert reveals her intellect and strong character."

Another project, which Zeffirelli hopes to begin in late 1988, is the story of his native Florence in the height of the Renaissance, with Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo as its central characters. Entitled "The Florentines," it is being conceived as a serial for Italian television.

Finally, Zeffirelli's film "Otello," which was shown at the Cannes film festival in May, will be released in Europe and the United States this fall.

"In London last week I screened the film for Laurence Olivier, whose acting of Othello was one of the triumphs of his career," Zeffirelli said. "He believes the role is one of the most demanding of all. He sat absorbed before the film and when it was finished he turned to me and said, 'My God! What a lesson! I am as envious as Iago. Not only does Placido Domingo play Othello better than I — damn it, he sings it, too!'"

PEOPLE

Critics Tear Up 'Rags'

"Rags," billed as "the new American musical," opened Thursday at Broadway's Mark Hellinger Theater to mixed reviews. **Frank Rich**, theater critic of The New York Times, said one fault with "Rags" is that it is superficial in attempting too much, trying to touch on everything "from the heyday of the Yiddish theater to the birth of the ILGWU, the origins of ethnic machine politics, the conflicts between first- and second-wave immigrants" and other themes. **Douglas Watt**, in the New York Daily News, wrote that the show's star, **Teresa Stratas**, who made her name as an opera singer, "is, in the end, and in spite of her singing, not very well suited to the part of this beset but spunky immigrant, and she never appears comfortable in it." But **Clive Barnes**, in the New York Post, observed that Stratas, "the heroine of the hour, carries all before her, but there is also a grand and epic quality to the new musical." While the show is "forever teetering on the edge of banality and pretentiousness," Barnes wrote, it is "finally saved on the brink by a superb cast."

□

A supporter of political extremist **Lyndon LaRouche** was fined $500 on Thursday for having presented a slab of raw liver to an archbishop as a protest against what she said was his support for the International Monetary Fund. **Janice Hart**, 31, the Democratic nominee for Illinois secretary of state, was fined after her conviction on a disorderly conduct charge stemming from the incident on May 7, 1985.

□

In his latest screen role, **Malick Bowens**, the actor who portrayed one of **Karen Blixen**'s servants in "Out of Africa," is playing what he described as a "malefic Haitian priest" in the new **John Schlesinger** film, "The Believers." The occult thriller stars **Martin Sheen** and is being shot in Toronto.

□

A surrogate mother in New Jersey told a judge Thursday she should be allowed to keep custody of her baby because the father may be her husband and not the man who agreed to pay her $10,000 to bear his child. The dispute over "**Baby M**," as she is referred to in court papers, began when **Mary Beth Whitehead** refused to surrender her daughter to **William and Elizabeth Stern**. Whitehead claimed that she did not know who fathered Baby M because she had had intercourse with her husband, **Richard**, after she was artificially inseminated with Stern's sperm.

□

John Schmitz, a former California state senator, has apologized and paid $20,000 to a feminist attorney, **Gloria Allred**, who was denounced as "a slick butch lawyeress" in a press release issued on his official stationery five years ago. The apology and money settled a defamation suit brought by Allred, who had originally sought $10 million. Schmitz, who failed to appear in court for Thursday's announcement of the settlement, also apologized to Jews, homosexuals, women and others defamed in the 1981 press release that was written by an aide.

□

Lawrence Leighton Smith made a small piece of cultural history in Moscow this month by becoming the first American to conduct a Soviet orchestra in a recording of Russian classical music. Smith, music director of both the Louisville Orchestra in Kentucky and the Music Academy of the West in Santa Barbara, California, shared conducting duties with **Dmitri G. Kitaenko**, leader of the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra, who conducted modern American music for the first time in the Soviet Union. In addition to the recording sessions, the two conductors also performed at a concert Tuesday for a Soviet-American audience.

□

The oil heiress **Carolyn Skelly** has offered a $50,000 reward for information leading to the recovery of as much as $5 million in uninsured jewelry stolen from her mansion this week by a knife-wielding burglar. A display advertisement Thursday in the Providence, Rhode Island, Journal-Bulletin offered the reward. Skelly's mansion has been burglarized every August for the past three years. In 1982, she was also robbed of $1 million outside LaGuardia Airport and she lost another $199,000 in jewelry during a 1977 heist at her Southampton, New York, mansion.

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